THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Editors and Proprietors.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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SHALL WE HAVE A CONVENTION?

It has been objected to the call of a Convention that should one be ordered a majority of the delegates would be Radical in politics. An unanswerable reply to this objection is to be found in the fact that though in 1871 the people voted down the proposition to call a Convention submitted to them it was by a mere majority vote of the Legislature, they yet elected a majority of Democrats as delegates.

Commenting upon this fact the Raleigh News well says:

"By a majority of six, a sufficient majority for all the practical purposes of legislation, the Democracy would have controlled the body had it assembled. This result was attained in the face of the belief, held by many, producing division and lukewarmness, that the mode adopted was reactionary and revolutionary—a belief which was duly used for the begetting of doubts in the minds of the people by the press and speakers of the opposition. If this were so then and under these disadvantages, and the records establish its truth, there surely can be no good cause to anticipate a contrary result in 1875. The question of the legality of the [illegible] eliminated from the discussion. Sensible men, of all parties, know that the mode now proposed is in strict accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. The simple [illegible] submitted to the electors of the State is, whether [illegible] that the revision shall be made by Democratic delegates, or [illegible] chosen by the votes [illegible] the opponents of the policy [illegible] oppressive and [illegible] of the Constitution [illegible] incorporated into our fundamental law. The Constitution, as it is, is the handiwork of the Radical party of North Carolina. The Convention of 1868, by which it was framed was entirely under Republican control, and it was subsequently ratified at the polls, in great part, by the votes of Republican electors. The people will not long hesitate between the rival claims of the two parties, therefore, when a correction of the errors and [illegible] of the instrument is proposed. Let respectable candidates be put in nomination in the several counties of the State, and the entire abilities of the party, by public speaking and through the press, be brought into active service, and the triumph of the Democratic party, in the contest [illegible] to be [illegible] providential. The issue [illegible] no doubt; and [illegible] engaged to the effort by the example of those of our sister States [illegible] who have been subjected to the [illegible] of reconstruction by the [illegible] government, and have [illegible] Radical rule. With [illegible] now [illegible], they [illegible] the first measure of [illegible] the miseries of carpet-bag [illegible] and correction, constitutional conventions, of the [illegible] organic law imposed upon them by Federal bayonets in 1868. [illegible] there is not less virtue, [illegible] home and the sacredness of [illegible] institutions in the people of North Carolina!"

"SOUTHERN OUTRAGES" NO LONGER DRAW NORTHERN AUDIENCES.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean is unhappy. It has piped unto the Northern [illegible] but they have utterly refused to dance to the tune of Southern outrages. It has mourned unto them, but they have utterly refused to lament [illegible] killing of certain lawless negroes who were marching to attack the city of Vicksburg. The dead bodies [illegible] who marched by night to attack a sleeping city filled with helpless women and children arouse no feeling of hostility in the Northern heart [illegible] who killed them, even though [illegible] the bodies of negroes. Time [illegible] the whole Northern heart would have been fired with hate and [illegible] vengeance on those who did nothing more than defend their homes, their wives and their little ones from [illegible] armed men advancing to [illegible] under cover of darkness, but, thank Heaven, the time has [illegible].

Think for a moment what would have been the result had not the citizens of Vicksburg gone out to meet [illegible] and dispersed the advance [illegible]! Had the infuriated [illegible] gotten possession of the [illegible] Vicksburg, the horrors of that [illegible] night would have been without a parallel in the history of crime. A mob of infuriated negroes in [illegible] time upon a slumbering [illegible] all language will utterly fail to describe the horrors of that night. The Northern people have at last [illegible] to see these things free from [illegible] prejudice. All we ask is that the people of the South shall be judged as other people are.

Listen to the complaint of the [illegible]:

"[illegible] strange thing about these horrors, of almost every day occurrence, is the stolid indifference with which they are regarded at the [illegible]. In the ante-war or early period the slaughter of one or two hundred [illegible] would have been an event [illegible] the country from one [illegible] to the other. But the news of the killing in cold blood of from one to two hundred free citizens at Vicksburg causes not even a ripple of excitement in the public mind. It has become a custom of late with clergymen to discuss from the pulpit an important question affecting the general welfare. Events in even a small degree startling are sure to be seized and commented upon. But not one clergyman, to our knowledge, has deemed the Vicksburg massacre of sufficient consequence to be made the subject of a sermon. The ghastly upturned faces of hundreds of murdered negroes have appealed to the pulpit in vain. When the Ville du Havre went down in mid-ocean, carrying its passengers to their last account, every pulpit in the land, by prayer or sermon, echoed the horror and grief of the people; and from not a few went forth sharp criticism of the alleged incompetency and recklessness which made the terrible accident possible. But the butchery at Vicksburg catches the [illegible] of nobody, rouses the humanity of nobody, and excites the righteous indignation of not a single teacher of humanity, morality and religion. What [illegible] spell has fallen on the Northern pulpit that it has become so callous to horrors? What paralysis of indifference to human suffering has chilled the moral sense of the clergymen of the land? During the war there was infinite [illegible] of Union soldiers whipped, starved and assassinated in Southern prison pens; and there was infinite indignation felt and measureless maledictions pronounced against their inhuman persecutors and murderers from the pulpit. Why, then, this cowardly silence when the musket, and pistol, and knife are doing their bloody work upon our negro countrymen? Is it because prominent Republicans begin to advocate expediency as against the right? Is it because Northern Republican newspapers dare to belittle Southern outrages? Is it a fact that the pulpit is a mere echo of the press, and there being no thunder from the press, there are therefore no echoes from the pulpit?"

THE STATESVILLE LANDMARK THANKS.

We beg leave to return our sincere thanks to our esteemed cotemporary the Statesville Landmark for its generous vindication of our city from certain editorial comments of the Charlotte Observer, which, however innocently they may have been made, were nevertheless calculated to injure our city and its trade. The Landmark deserves the thanks of every one interested in the welfare of Wilmington.

After publishing the material parts of the reply of the JOURNAL to the Observer's article, the Landmark says:

Many who read the Observer are readers of the Landmark but are not readers of the JOURNAL. Justice to Wilmington and to her enterprising and liberal merchants demands this hearing through our paper, and it is hardly necessary for us to add that it is very cheerfully given.

It will be a matter of regret to us should the construction of the Carolina Central Railway develop any selfish and improper rivalry between Wilmington and Charlotte. Which city will be the loser and which the gainer, and in what ratio, by the completion of this railroad is a problem we shall not attempt a solution of. This much we do know—the producer and shipper will be benefited, let the result affect the two cities as it may. The trade of Western North Carolina—which must be immensely increased!—has long demanded this outlet. The Western produce that so effectually gluts the Charlotte market every season and is hauled in wagons to South Carolina, will find a new market in Wilmington. The merchants of Wilmington are not lacking in business enterprise and sagacity, and will not be slow to appreciate the important relations they now sustain to the West. We have further reflections to offer in this direction at another time.

WHAT A SPECTACLE!

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the Governor of Louisiana had telegraphed to the President of the United States urging that the Committee appointed by the Congress of the United States to investigate the condition of affairs in that State should begin its work with the utmost speed in order to "strengthen the Republican party."

We venture to say that never before in the history of American Government was so shameless a proposition made by the Executive of a State to the Executive of the Nation. And Kellogg writes the letter, and Grant publishes it, both utterly unconscious of its infamy. It seems never for a moment to have occurred to either of these Radical wretches that governments were not instituted for the promotion of partizan success, or that they could not be used to "strengthen the Republican party" or any other party without perjury.

There is no denying that the stomach of the American people is a strong one, else it would long ago have been turned by the stench of Radical rascality; but there is a limit to the powers of even American endurance in this regard. We greatly mistake the signs of the times if that limit has not been reached. The American people will no longer submit to the humiliation of seeing their Government conducted for the avowed purpose of "strengthening" a political organization.

THE COTTON TAX—MR. SMITH'S SOUTHERN DEBT BILL.

For pure unadulterated "cheek," to use the expressive slang of the day, the proposition of Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, to appropriate the illegally collected cotton tax money to the payment of the public debt of the South, is unequalled. Mr. SMITH admits that the Federal Government has now in its treasury certain money illegally collected from certain individuals in the South and proposes to do what with it? Pay it back to those individuals? Not at all, but to appropriate it to the payment of the public debt. In a word he proposes to make certain individuals pay the whole public debt of the South! If some member of Congress should introduce a bill providing that whereas Mr. SMITH's plantation had been illegally seized by the Federal Government, it should therefore be sold and the proceeds appropriated to the payment of the public debt we rather think Mr. SMITH would fail to see the justice of the measure and would contend that instead of being appropriated to the payment of the public debt his plantation ought to be restored to him.

If there be any obligation upon those of us who paid this illegal cotton tax to pay the public debt of the South, more than upon other citizens, Mr. SMITH has thus far been the only man with optics keen enough to discover it. But the proposition is too absurdly unjust for serious comment.

All our actions take their hues from the complexion of the heart, as landscapes their variety from light.

THE DUTY OF THE NEXT CONGRESS

The following views in regard to the duty of the next Congress to expose thoroughly the corruptions of the Federal Government are so sensible that we transfer them to our columns with cordial endorsement. They are taken from that sterling sheet the New York Journal of Commerce. It says:

"Upon the next Congress will devolve the high moral duty of making a thorough investigation of public affairs. It is the duty of every man entering upon a public trust to examine searchingly into the conduct of his predecessors in office, in order to avoid their errors and profit by their mistakes. This he owes to himself and to the people who have clothed him with authority. In cases where frauds have been committed, it is obligatory upon those who come after the thieves or swindlers to expose their wrong doings and, if possible, bring them to justice. Investigation is one of the incidental objects of political revolution; and if it is neglected by the party about to come into power, an important lesson of the late elections will be lost to the people. The Republican party have held the national offices now for fourteen years, and their arrears of misdeeds must, in the nature of things, be very large. No party having such an unchecked license can keep possession for that length of time without making for itself a long record of extravagance and fraud, to be disclosed upon due examination of its affairs. The Congresses for years past being in political sympathy with the Administration and its appointees, have, with few exceptions, avoided inquiries into the transaction of public business; or if those inquiries have been ordered, have adopted whitewashing reports. A majority of the recent Congresses have constituted a ring for mutual concealment and protection, and it has been impossible for the opposition to fathom the secrets of their ways. It remained for the last and present Congresses to take the alarm from the public disgust, and to investigate two of the most notorious frauds of the times—the Credit Mobilier operations and the moiety swindles. The reports rendered upon these subjects were far from satisfactory, but they did have the effect of bringing political railroad rings into dispute and of causing the passage of a law less outrageous and oppressive upon importers. These are good deeds, the credit of which should not be denied to a Republican Congress. But while they were so bold and open in searching out two classes of frauds, they allowed plenty of others to pass unnoticed. There are frauds connected with land sales, with army contracts, with subsidies, from the taint of which it is believed that no department is free. Some of these are notorious; others are but imperfectly understood; with regard to others, suspicions may be wholly unfounded; but there is unquestionably material enough among them all to keep a number of investigating committees busy for two or three years. We hope that the popular branch of the next Congress will address itself to this work without fear or favor. If it shrinks from the task, it will belie one of the most solemn pledges upon which the political majority was chosen. There can be no thoroughgoing economy and reform in the administration of affairs unless there is also the disposition to bring to light and punish those who have been guilty of official wrong."

NORTH CAROLINA AND THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

North Carolina seems determined to lose nothing at the hands of Congress for the want of asking. On the 9th of this month, in the House of Representatives, no less than fourteen sets of resolutions were presented, asking for Congressional action upon various subjects. Among them were resolutions of the Legislature concerning the Federal Land Tax; asking for the repeal of the tax on tobacco; asking for a moderation of the internal revenue laws; asking for the construction of Government buildings at different places; asking compensation for the destruction of the Courthouse in Davidson county by Federal troops; asking an appropriation to open Scuppernong river, and asking an appropriation to finish the work on the bed of Cape Fear river.

THE LEGISLAURE—WHAT THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER THINKS OF IT.

The Observer says:

We worked hard for the success of our party last summer, and without [illegible] may say that our labors were not in vain, but we confess that we have been sadly disappointed so far in the work done by that body. The two questions which are paramount to all others just now, are, some legislation by which the public debt may be adjusted, and the settling of the Convention matter, neither of which our Solons have attempted to do anything with, beyond an informal talk or two, over both questions. We take this occasion to tell our Legislature that their two-thirds majority has been won after a hard fight; it has been secured by promising the people, honest, wholesome legislation, retrenchment, economy and reform, and if there is nothing to be done, as appears to be the case, why not adjourn the Legislature, and let the members return to their homes, and thus cut off expenses to the State?

But to get back to the question: The Legislature has not fulfilled the expectation of the people, and without an improvement there will be general dissatisfaction. We call upon our Conservative members to remember what the people expected at their hands. Every pecuniary interest of the country demands an adjustment of the debt, and, we may add, there are many reasons why our new fangled Constitution should be changed to meet the requirements of the people, either by legislative enactment or by the call of a Convention. The members are doing nothing except to pass off the time and draw their per diem. We would cheerfully pay our quota to meet next year's taxes to allow them to so indulge themselves in having a good time, but we know that the Conservative party will be held to a strict accountability for their stewardship, and we dislike to consider the necessity of carrying a dead man through the next campaign.

The people demanded economy and retrenchment in every branch of the State Government, and the cutting off of the ulcers of corruption, which have crept into our body politic while under radical rule, and we may add, they are determined to have it. If this Legislature fails to give it to us, its members must expect to be set aside two years hence and let a body of men, who will represent the people take their places.

In fine the Legislature costs probably ten thousand dollars per week and we have a right to expect some remuneration at the hands of its members, and either body ought to receive the just condemnation of the people when we allow such valuable time to be frittered away in useless legislation, or the passage of private bills for the relief of some sheriff who has failed to collect the taxes imposed. We warn them now that the people expect better things.

WHEELER'S MANUAL.

We heartily concur with the writer of the following communication, which we take from the Raleigh Sentinel, as to the value of Colonel Wheeler's Manual.

We know of no book, nor of any half-dozen books, containing the information that Wheeler's Manuel contains. We would be truly glad for another edition to be published, to the end that certain errors in the present edition may be corrected.

From the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—I read a letter yesterday from Col. John H. Wheeler, in which he stated that his Manual had cost him great research and labor, and the State had not paid him one cent for the book, nor did he ask it. With him it had been a labor of love and a desire to connect his name more fully with the history of his State. There is hardly a State in the Union that has such a manual. There is no other book I can turn to to find a list of the Speakers of the House and Senate of North Carolina, or a list of the Judges, or Governors, or members of Congress, or members of the General Assembly, or the vote for Governor. I find it in every way a useful book. It should certainly be republished by way of allowing the author to correct, revise and add to the work, and then, in my opinion, it should be re-published every two years. As a people and a State we spend little for books, and, this being the only one calling for a dollar, let it be republished.

Yours, FOR THE MANUAL.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL ONCE MORE.

The first and material section of the substitute offered by General Butler for the Civil Rights Bill now pending in the House of Representatives at Washington, reads as follows:

SEC. 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement; and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude: Provided, That if any State, or the proper authorities of any State, having the control of common schools or other public institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions giving equal educational advantages, in all respects, for different classes of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions, shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section, so far as they relate to schools and institutions of learning.

The substitute further provides that the Federal Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases arising under its provisions.

And such is Radicalism! Comment is unnecessary.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The Greensboro Patriot gives its reasons for calling a restricted Convention very briefly, but very forcibly. It says:

"We are in favor, however, of a restricted Convention for the following reasons:

1st. We believe the people will sustain such a call.

2nd. A Convention is the shortest and most direct road out of our difficulties.

3rd. The Legislature manifests no disposition to act promptly in giving us the amendments we need.

4th. It will form a feature in the next campaign which may be used against us, and it had better be disposed of now.

5th. An amended Constitution is an absolute necessity, a fact which the Legislature seems slow to realize.

For these and other reasons we are in favor of a restricted Convention, which is not open to the objections and misrepresentations of an unrestricted one."

Many of the German theaters propose to put a stop to the system of recalls and of throwing bouquets and wreaths on the stage during the progress of an opera or play.

Minneapolis, Minn., has just witnessed the inception of new journalistic venture in the shape of a daily paper printed on a postal card. This miniature sheet bears the name of the "Post Baby."

Even at this late day numbers of men turn up who voted for Washington. Surprising as it may seem, they are beginning to exceed in number the body-servants of the father of his country. The last heard from was George Labar, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, who died on Saturday at the advanced age of 111 years. He was born in 1763, and his father celebrated his centennial by a second marriage, which he lived five years to enjoy. George Labar's eldest grandson is sixty years old, being only fifteen years younger than his mother. Labar smoked and chewed tobacco, drank liquor and otherwise undermined his constitution, and was thus brought prematurely to the grave.

STATE NEWS.

The Greenville Register is again clamorous for a railroad from that town to Wilson.

J. C. Logan Harris, Solicitor, drew 850 indictments against parties in Halifax for failing to enlist their taxes, both on the poll and property, as required by law.

The Kinston Gazette says: There are now living in this county three old veterans of the war of 1812—Messrs. Taylor, Davis and Phillips. Mr. Taylor is now nearly 96 years old, the others being several years younger. They are all in good health, of vigorous constitution and good memory. They reside each in a different section of the county, but by mutual agreement the trio met in Kinston on the 4th inst. and had a pleasant chat over old times.

The Asheville Citizen says: Magnetic iron ore is found in great abundance, containing, it is said, from 66 to 90 per cent of iron on the lands of William Pickens, in this county, immediately adjacent to the new town, "Lookout." We hope it will not be long before huge iron mills will be at work at the new village.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We learn that on Friday night last an outhouse, on the plantation of Frank Tilman (colored), about 4½ miles from this place, containing several thousand bales of cotton, was entirely destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary, who, after having stolen a large quantity of the cotton, fired the house to prevent suspicion.

The Salisbury Watchman says: The navigation of the Yadkin is again talked of, and we understand that the company now formed or forming for the purpose is determined to succeed if the Legislature will grant a charter. It is estimated by competent judges and engineers that $250,000 will be sufficient to open the river from the N. C. Railroad Bridge to 15 or 20 miles above Wilkesboro. The project meets with general favor, and it will prove a great benefit to the splendid country the successful navigation of this grand old stream will open up.

We glean from the Leader some facts concerning the Orphan Asylum at Oxford. From February 20th, 1873, to December 1st, 1873, 241 children have been received by Mr. Mills. Of these 112 were girls and 129 were boys; 105 have been discharged and 2 girls and 2 boys have been returned to their homes; ran away, 5 boys; decoyed away, 3 boys; died 2; cash receipts, from December 1, 1873, to December 1, 1874, $10,783 94; disbursements, $10,701 57, leaving on hand $82 37. During the month of November the disbursements amounted to $1,395 93. Of this sum $[illegible]1 08 was paid out in Oxford, besides salaries at the Asylum. The children all seem happy and contented.

Southern Debt—A New Disposition of the Cotton Tax.

The following bill for the relief of the Southern States, by the compromise and settlement of their debts, was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Smith, of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, There has been illegally assessed, collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States a large sum of money, imposed as a tax upon the cotton product of certain States, to wit: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, the said States are involved in debt from which they cannot revive themselves without assistance; therefore,

Be it Enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General are hereby directed without delay to confer with the creditors of said States and ascertain upon what terms such indebtedness can be compromised and adjusted. The evidence of the debt shall be classified in the manner now established and recognized by the Stock Exchange of New York. If, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General, a reasonable and fair settlement of such indebtedness can be made, then the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay on the debt of each State a sum of money equal to the amount of cotton tax collected from the people of said State as aforesaid: Provided, That where the amount of cotton tax so paid by the people of any one of said States shall not be sufficient to discharge the whole of its indebtedness, payment shall first be made on debts contracted previous to the first day of January, A. D. 1861, the excess, if any, to be applied as far as it will go to the payment of debts contracted subsequent to May 1, 1865, according to their class, those of longest date being entitled to preference.

2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a surplus after discharging the debts of any such States out of the so collected as aforesaid cotton tax, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the same to the proper authorities of the State wherein the people reside from whom the same was collected, to be used for the support of the free schools of such State.

From the Rutherford [illegible]

Railroad Meeting.

According to appointment, a large number of the citizens of the county, composed of both political parties, met to exchange their views and discuss the most practicable way of getting a road.

The meeting was organised by calling Col. A. G. Logan to the chair and J. Albert Forney as Secretary.

Rev. J. B. Carpenter was called upon by the Chair to explain the object of the meeting. Mr. M. H. Justice and Col. J. A. Hague were then called upon to report the proceedings of the committee that was appointed to confer with the Carolina Central Railway Company.

Upon motion of Dr. Thos. S. Duffy, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correspond with, and urge the claims of our county upon the present Legislature: M. H. Justice, Esq., Dr. Thos. S. Duffy and Rev. J. B. Carpenter.

Upon motion of M. H. Justice, Esq., Judge G. W. Logan, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

Spirited speeches were delivered by Dr. Thos. S. Duffy, M. H. Justice, Esq., Judge Logan, Gen. N. Scoggin and Col. J. A. Hague. Judge Logan gave his views at length and expressed his intention to work earnestly and faithfully for the road. In his address he set forth the claims of our county upon the present owners of the Carolina Central Railway. He favored the move made by this meeting, yet, if the Company continue to ignore our claims, he, like the man in the fable, was in favor of throwing stones instead of turf; in other words, he favored harsher means if the Company continued to refuse us our rights.

Upon motion of Gen. N. Scoggin, another meeting was appointed for the 26th December.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. G. LOGAN, Chm.
J. ALBERT FORNEY, Sec'y.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16, 1874.

Mr. Waring made a report from the Committee on Public Debt, submitting a substitute for all bills already introduced upon this subject. The said substitute provides that, in consequence of the unforeseen disasters resulting from the late war between the States, sacrificing the greater portion of the taxable property upon which the State debt was based, and other results from the same cause, the State of North Carolina is not to-day able to pay the debt outstanding against her; and yet, her people being desirous of assuming and paying to the public creditors so much of the just debt of the State as their unfortunate condition will allow, the General Assembly of North Carolina makes the following proposition: That new coupon bonds be issued, running thirty years, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, to be exchanged for the outstanding bonds of the State in the following manner: for the bonds issued before the 20th of May, 1871, at the rate of 33⅓ per centum of the principal of the bonds so surrendered; for the bonds issued under the funding acts of the 10th of March, 1866, and the 20th of August, 1868, at the rate of 25 per centum; for the bonds issued since 20th of May, 1861, in pursuance of acts passed before said last named date, at the rate of 20 per centum; for the registered certificates of indebtedness due to the Literary Fund, at the rate of 33⅓ per centum; and it shall be the duty of the Literary Board to so convert said certificates. The bonds so issued shall be in the usual form of bonds of this State, and the debt of the State so made shall be styled as "The consolidated debt of the State," and such debt and the bonds so to be issued shall not be construed to change the nature of the debt of the State, but to reduce the same to such a sum as can be paid. The bill also provides for the manner of raising the money to pay the annual interest on the bonds so issued.

Made special order for the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Waring, a bill to repeal the act incorporating "the North Carolina Beneficial Association." Referred.

A communication was received from the Treasurer of the State, transmitting information as to the amount of tax that has been assessed and collected since 1871 from the railroads and canals of the State. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The special order being the Usury Bill, was considered, it being a bill to establish a legal rate of interest, the Committee offering a substitute allowing 8 per cent, when so stated, otherwise 6 per cent.

Mr. Anderson introduced a substitute, making the rate of interest, when not otherwise agreed upon, 6 per centum per annum, and making legal any other interest that may be agreed upon and placed upon the face of the note.

Motion to postpone the consideration of the question until after recess was opposed by Messrs. Linney and Busbee, as they thought the people demanded immediate action upon this question.

Messrs. Morehead, French and Keer advocated postponement, as the matter could not be considered in a day, and discussion upon it could not be concluded before recess.

Motion to postpone did not prevail by a vote of 20 ayes to 21 nays.

The reading of the bill was commenced with, when Mr. Mills moved to reconsider the vote by which the consideration of the question was ordered.

Mr. Busbee moved to lay this motion upon the table. Lost.

Tha motion to reconsider was adopted by a vote of 19 ayes to 21 nays.

Mr. Morehead moved to postpone the question until the 20th of January next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Cantwell moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Linney endorsed the report of the Committee. He claimed that unrestricted usury was wicked in itself; it was unfaverable to liberty. The usury law was demanded in North Carolina and would add capital to the State. The arm of the criminal law should be thrown around this measure to protect the people of the State. He continued his remarks for the space of one hour.

During the remarks of Mr. Linney, Mr. Busbee asked him if he had $1,000 to loan, and the rate of interest was restricted to 6 per cent in North Carolina, and 10 per cent was obtainable in Georgia, would he loan his money in North Carolina or Georgia?

Mr. Linney—"I would loan it where the best interest can be obtained, all things being equal; but I do not think I could exercise that personal control of it in Georgia that I could in North Carolina."

Without any further discussion, the motion of Mr. Morehead to postpone prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. McRae, a petition from citizens of Cumberland county in regard to the prohibition law.

By Mr. Tate, a resolution in regard to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Oaksmith, a resolution concerning State railroads. The resolution provides for the appointment of a joint select committee to examine the State's interest in all railroads, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the condition of the same to this General Assembly. Calendar.

By Mr. McCubbins, a bill concerning the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. Referred.

By Mr. Walker, of Richmond, a bill concerning the listing of polls and property. Referred.

By the same, a bill to amend an act supplemental to an act to amend the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company. Referred.

By Moore, colored, an act to prevent the punishment of any person for the same offence more than once. Referred.

By Mr. Moseley, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in the run of Graham swamp, Duplin county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Greene, the bill to charter the Watauga and Caldwell Narrow Gauge Railroad, was taken up on a suspension of the rules, but on motion of Mr. Finger the further consideration of the bill was postponed till the 21st of January.

On motion of Mr. Means, House bill to amend chapter 195, laws of '71-'72, as brought forward in Battle's Revisal, chapter 111, sections 31 and 32. The object of the bill was briefly explained by Mr. Means, as giving to the chief officers of cities and towns, and justices of the peace, final jurisdiction in all cases where they have the constitutional right to try and determine.

Mr. Moring moved to postpone till to-morrow at 12 o'clock, and be made the special order for that hour.

After considerable discussion the motion to postpone prevailed.

On motion of Mr. McIver, the bill to repeal the law appropriating the amount of $1,500 to the North Carolina State Fair was taken up, under a suspension of the rules, and discussed.

Mr. McIver said no other fairs of the State had this State aid, and though he was loyal to the State Fair, yet he was more loyal to the people.

Mr. Boyd said he hoped that this hasty legislatioa would not be urged, as it was one of importance. The State Fair, he said, was really the Fair of the people of the whole State, and under its present management would soon be an ornament to the State. He hoped the bill would not pass.

Mr. McIver disclaimed any opposition to the State Fair, only he wanted every Fair to be on the same footing.

Mr. Strong concurred in the remarks of Mr. Boyd, in regard to the danger of hasty legislation on the subject. After briefly reviewing the affairs of the Society, he appealed to the house to favor the motion (that he would make) to postpone its further consideration until the 21st of January.

On this motion Mr. McIver called the yeas and nays. Result, yeas, 39, nays, 66.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 89 to 12.

Mr. Walker, of Richmond, called up Senate resolution concerning the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Wilmington, in regard to the completion of the New River Canal, &c., which was read, passed its readings, and ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Mr. Tate called up his resolution in regard to the Western North Carolina Railroad, under a suspension of the rules. The resolution provides that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House be authorized and instructed to negotiate with the holders of the claims included in the decree of mortgage on the Western North Carolina Railroad, and to purchase the same for the State, subject to the approval of this General Assembly, and that they report at the earliest day practicable, to the end that this property of the State be secured, if the same can be done at such price as this General Assembly may approve. The resolution was discussed at considerable length, in which a full history of all the affairs of this road was brought before the House, by Messrs. Strong and Gudger.

Mr. Means offered an amendment in substance to strike out the word "negotiate," and insert in lieu thereof "consult," and strike out the word "to" before "purchase," and insert in lieu thereof the words "ascertain upon what terms they can," and add to the resolution, "Provided, that nothing done or said by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate shall, in anywise, the State or any of its agents, or in the least, acknowledge the validity of any kind of claims."

After some discussion, a motion was made to postpone till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Carried.

SENATE.

TWENTY SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874.

Mr. C. M. Cooke introduced a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee of five of the two Houses, to be composed of five members of the Joint Committee on the Public Debt, to confer with the creditors of the State, in order that some plan may be considered for the adjustment of the public debt. The said committee to meet in Raleigh on the 14th of January next, inviting the bondholders or creditors to meet them at that time.

Mr. Peebles opposed the resolution; he favored the proposition made yesterday by the Joint Committee on Public Debt to offer a compromise to the creditors of the State, but he did not think the conference proposed would accomplish any good.

Mr. Cooke thought the creditors had a right to be consulted in the matter, and that a conference with them might enlighten them as to the exact condition of the State, and thus enable the creditors to act with better knowledge in accepting any proposition that might be made.

Mr. Waring said it was the intention of the Committee to make a fixed policy for the State in regard to her public debt. To authorize this conference would make of no avail the labor of the Committee that yesterday reported. The former Legislatures had tampered with this question, and the present Assembly must meet the issue fairly and squarely, make the best proposition it could to the creditors, and go back to their constituents and tell them that a settlement had been made of the State debt, and her honor and reputation sustained—the people would sustain the Legislature, and would willingly stand the additional taxation incurred thereby.

Mr. Bell sustained the views of Mr. Waring. We had allowed this debt to hang over us until the credit of the State had been ruined and her honor tarnished, and the question should now be met and acted upon fairly and squarely.

Mr. Cooke said his resolution did not mean to imply that this question was not to be considered this session. He wanted the settlement made, but he thought the creditors should be consulted, as they might enable the Legislature to act with a more thorough knowledge of what settlement could be made.

Mr. Latham said the Committee, in its report, had offered all that they thought the State could pay; they had told the creditors what they were willing to do. He meant to abide by this proposition, and saw no good to result from the proposed conference. If the bondholders thought fit to accept the proposed adjustment, so well; but this was all he was willing to pledge on the part of the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Morehead thought some good might result from the proposed conference. The measure would be discussed at much length when the substitute of the Committee came up in January, and the views of the creditors might be of much value to the Legislature in making up their minds on the question. His people wanted the public debt adjusted. The Committee had ignored the Special Tax bonds; he had hitherto voted against considering them at all, but it would be found absolutely necessary to make some adjustment of these bonds, or the Federal Court might at any time force the payment of the interest upon the same, which would amount to $600,000 a year.

Mr. Peebles said the proposition to meet the creditors, without any definite understanding as to the ability of the State to pay, would amount to nothing. The creditors would not state what they would take, and the conference might only delay action. The substitute of the Committee made a definite proposition, and while it was not perfect, it looked in the direction of a positive adjustment. He did not believe that a sovereign State could be compelled to pay its debt. He did not agree with Mr. Morehead that there was danger of the State being forced to pay her Special Tax Bonds. It was true that these bonds had been declared a legal debt, but the same court decided that it had no power to force the payment of the principal or interest upon the same. The committee did not think there was any law that could compel the State to pay its debt, but they desired to make such a settlement as the State was able to stand. Let this Legislature adjust this debt and it will not only be approved by the people, but will become a fixed policy of the State. North Carolina might not restore her credit, but she would protect her honor.

Mr. Love moved an amendment that the Committee of Conference be composed of the full Joint Committee of the two Houses.

Mr. French supported Mr. Love's amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. Hargrave had no objection to the resolution, other than it would imply that if the creditors were not willing to accept the proposition of the committee we would be willing to offer more. He did not think the State could pay any more, and he for one was not willing to pledge her for any larger amount.

Mr. Marler called the previous question, and the resolution of Mr. Cooke was adopted.

Bill to repeal the law prohibiting the sale of liquor in the town of Swansboro, Onslow county. Passed its several readings.

Bill to make the furnishing of provisions as supplies to croppers and tenants constitute a lien without any written agreement, and to take precedence of all other liens.

Pending the discussion of this bill, the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Means, a bill to call a Convention of the people. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

The bill provides that a Convention of the people shall be called, two-thirds of the Legislature concurring; it must meet in Raleigh, on Monday, —— day of ——, 1875; said Convention to consist of 120 delegates; each delegate to the Convention is to take an oath not to do anything contrary to the act under which the Convention is called.

The 15th section of this bill provides that the following propositions shall be submitted the people, that they may be restricted or not restricted; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes "restriction," the latter by the votes of "no restriction," viz: As to the homestead section, the rights of married women section, except that the Convention may enlarge their rights, the power of vacating offices now existing under the present Constitution.

By Mr. Trivett, a bill in relation to the practice of physic in the State. Referred.

On motion, the resolution in favor of Judge McKoy was taken up. The yeas and nays were called for, and the resolution was lost by a vote of 25 yeas to 62 nays.

SENATE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1874.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the consideration of Mr. Bell's bill to make the furnishing of provisions as supplies to croppers and tenants constitute a lien without any written agreement, and to take precedence of all other liens, was taken up and discussed.

Messrs. Linney, Kerr and Bell spoke in favor of the bill, claiming that it was needed as a matter of protection to the farmers of North Carolina. Messrs. Busbee, French and Morehead argued that the bill, if it became a law, would oppress and embarrass the tenants and the poor white men in the State who own no land.

Mr. Bell amended his bill, after furnishing supplies by adding the words "upon oral agreement between tenant and landlord." Adopted.

The bill was put upon its second reading and passed.

House resolution to authorize the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to investigate the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and ascertain what the mortgage bonds of the said road can be obtained for in the name of the State, was considered.

Mr. Busbee moved the resolution be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Adopted.

House resolution to appoint a joint committee of five from the two Houses to examine into all the public improvements and the State's interests in the same, was concurred in.

Bill to amend Battle's Revisal, relating to the relations between the owner of land and the croppers thereon, making it a misdemeanor for any lessee or cropper to remove crops from the farm until the lessor shall have been satisfied. Called up by Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham advocated the bill, which passed its third reading by a vote of 28 ayes, 12 nays.

Bill to repeal the act chartering the Beneficial Association was called up, Mr. Kerr moved, in response to a request received from Wilmington, to re-refer to the committee.

The motion to refer was adopted.

House bill to amend the charter of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company. Giving the said company larger powers. Called up by Mr. Le-Grand. Passed its several readings.

House bill to amend Battle's Revisal. Repeals the law requiring magistrates to give a written report as to the condition of roads and bridges 10 days before the assembling of the Superior Court. Called up by Mr. Busbee. Passed its several readings.

House bill to amend the act establishing a Bureau of Statistics and Education. Adding Messrs. Jno. D. Whitford and E. R. Liles to the Committee. Passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act incorporating the North Carolina Central Fire Insurance Company. Passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Moore, colored, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington & Federal Point Plank Road. Referred.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to incorporate Lodge No. —— I. O. O. F., in Whiteville, Columbus county. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the bill to amend an act in reference to the sale of liquors in certain localities, so fas as it relates to Zion Church, Brunswick county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, House bill to repeal the law requiring Township Board of Trustees to report the condition of roads to the County Commissioners, was taken up and passed its readings.

House resolution in regard to the Mecklenburg Centennial passed its readings.

Senate bill to prevent the misapplication of bonds, securities and other property of the State, passed its readings.

House bill to enforce the performance of contracts, laid on the table.

House resolution in favor of K. Haynes, Sheriff of Columbus county, passed its readings.

Senate resolution in regard to the State debt, providing for the raising of a Joint Select Committee to confer with the creditors of the State and ascertain the best terms upon which the debts of the State can be settled satisfactorily to the said creditors, passed its readings. The resolution further provides that this conference shall be held in the Senate Chamber, January 14th, and notice of said meeting to be published in the principal newspapers of Raleigh, Richmond, Baltimore and New York.

House bill introduced by Mr. Means to give magistrates and chief officers of towns and cities, final jurisdiction over criminal actions over which they have jurisdiction, passed its readings.

House bill to amend the act supplemental to an act to renew the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company, introduced by Mr. Walker, passed its readings.

For the Journal.

The Convention.

Editors Journal:

It is truly encouraging to see the Convention question steadily gaining ground. The more it is agitated the more popular it becomes. Those Democratic-Conservative members of the present Legislature who are obstructing the progress of this great reformatory measure are not only virtually engaged in the lamentable work of dealing effectual blows against the interests of their party and the prosperity of North Carolina, but they are digging their own political graves. They are opposing the march of improvement, and are behind the progress of public sentiment on this grave question. If they continue to persist in this opposition they are only laying up for themselves in the future self-reproach and bitter regrets, as well as unpopularity at home.

North Carolina must be redeemed. Her prostrate and impoverished people, of all colors, classes and conditions, must be relieved from the thraldom of our present Constitution. The colored people themselves will be the recipients alike with the whites of the benefits of a Convention, which is the most prompt, certain, practical and effectual means of that general relief which all admit is so much needed. In the protracted discussions through the public press upon this great North Carolina measure, the Democratic-Conservative papers which have opposed the call of a Convention by the Legislature, now in session, have freely admitted the Constitution to be unsuited to the wants and wishes of our people, and that it should be amended. Still they contend that the people are opposed to a Convention. It is high time, therefore, that the people, who are for a Convention, should speak out through county conventions and not allow the newspapers to longer misrepresent them. It is even asserted that New Hanover is against a Convention. The following call for a county mass meeting, placarded by posters all over the county, tells a different tale:

HO! FOR A CONVENTION!

A County Mass Meeting, in the interest of a convention, will be held at [illegible] Bridge, [illegible], at [illegible] M., on Saturday, January 23, 1875. Come all who desire to see the State redeemed and the people prosperous. Come and listen to Messrs. [illegible], Colonel Strange and others, who will address the meeting on this absorbing question. [illegible] people are moving [illegible] and protect [illegible] sovereign [illegible] a Convention. [illegible] of New Hanover! Arouse to the [illegible]. Now is the day [illegible] for your deliverance.

MANY CITIZENS.

Saturday, January 23, will be a day [illegible] in New Hanover and in the history of the [illegible] for a Convention. [illegible] the new year with a bold [illegible] for the [illegible] of a Convention. Let the voice of the people of New Hanover [illegible] cannot long [illegible] represent [illegible] Long Creek [illegible] will be [illegible] by the warning voices of [illegible] New Hanover's favorite patriots [illegible].

[illegible]

Dec. 19th, 1874.

Some remarkable acquisitions have lately been made by the Berlin Museum. They consist of a collection of beautiful little terra-cotta figures from the excavations now in progress at Tanagra, in Boeotia. It appears that these treasures were first brought to light a few months ago by a mere chance, which disclosed the existence of a series of subterranean grottoes containing funeral urns and stone coffins. Many of the latter, on being opened, were found to be the receptacles of various objects, formerly belonging to the deceased, and reverently laid beside their remains. They are for the most part—such of them at least, as have withstood the injuries of time—vases, domestic utensils, articles of clothing, and especially terra-cotta figures of [illegible]. From these charming little works of art we learn that the ladies of the period, like their descendants, were from time to time beset by a mania for dyeing their hair red, and that the fashionable wear of the day was pink over light blue. One lady has twisted her hair into the shape of a towering pyramid, on the very top of which is perched, quite in the modern style, a broad-brimmed hat, not European, however, but [illegible]. Some of the ladies hold a fan, others a flower or a fruit in the hand, others are sitting, the hands folded under the peplos, and the feet daintily peeping out from under the skirt. Another [illegible] draped and standing [illegible] a model for the artist, whose work is literally as perfect as if he had just finished it on the very morning of our visit to the Museum. A young boy with fair hair and [illegible] is also a charming work and in perfect preservation. Two of the groups are caricatures, representing the one a gentleman under the hair-dresser's hands, and the other a pastry cook making cakes.

The Raleigh News says: Monday next the General Assembly will take a recess till the 3d Monday in January, 1875. Quite a number of members left for their homes last evening, and many more will go to-day. There will be no quorum on Monday, we are certain, and even doubt whether the House will have one to-day. The members have some important matters to confer with their constituents on, and we can only hope they will return prepared to go to work at once and in earnest on the important legislation before them. We wish one and all a safe passage to their homes, a merry Christmas, and a prompt return to their posts at the appointed time.

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

RIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

ANOTHER CONVENTION BILL.

Mr. MEANS, the talented young member from Cabarrus county, introduced into the House of Representatives on Thursday a bill to call a Convention. The Raleigh *News* says the bill "is complete in its arrangements, containing all the machinery necessary for the election and the very striking feature of allowing *the people* to restrict without endangering the call of a Convention."

CIVIL RIGHTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The white people of the South have very frequently been told that the negroes do not desire to mingle with them upon terms of social equality. That these assurances are utterly untrue we have constantly had abundant proof, and from every section of the country.

The latest attempt of the negroes to force themselves into the society of the whites, that has been put upon record, happened in New Orleans on Monday of last week, and [illegible] two weeks prior to the trouble the School Board issued circulars to the intermediate schools directing the principals to prepare and forward [illegible] to the 11th inst., a list of the [illegible] for examination for admission to the high school. [illegible] Upper Girls' High School [illegible] negro women to apply for examination, and the *Picayune* expressly avers that "the attempt to introduce negroes there was in direct contempt, not to say violation of the regulations established and promulgated by the School Board.

Notwithstanding this however on Monday morning about 9 o'clock, [illegible] negro women appeared in the [illegible] room and applied for admission as pupils. Thereupon the girls of the school, as soon as they saw what was going on, rose in a body and protested against such a violation of propriety and refused to proceed with the usual exercises until the matter was settled. A written protest was then prepared and handed in, whereupon the girls withdrew, leaving the school without a pupil.

Of course the excitement in the city [illegible] great, and as was to have been expected, the attempt to establish "mixed schools" resulted in [illegible] to force the colored applicants for admission into the school to withdraw their pretensions.

[illegible] the difficulty came to [illegible] it got noised abroad that [illegible] the Upper Girls' High School [illegible] had used language derogatory [illegible] the girls who withdrew from the school. For this supposed offence, Mr. [illegible] was set upon in the streets on the next day by a party of gentlemen, who laid violent hands upon him, took him to the school room and made him apologize to the assembled pupils. In addition to this he was forced to sign a certificate that he would do all in his power to prevent mixed schools. It appears, however, that Mr. [illegible] was not the [illegible] party [illegible] and it was found that Mr. A. E. Adams, the attaché of the *Republican*, was the individual. Thereupon Mr. E. A. Mc Donough, a friend of several of the girls, purchased a [illegible] cowhide and went in search of Adams. He found him, and, according to the *Picayune*, "seized him by the collar and cowhided him until he was tired, and then turning him loose, gave him a parting lash as he rapidly retreated, rubbing his body and giving such signs of pain as would induce one to believe that unless the chairs in the *Republican* office are padded for some days to come they will for him have no inducements."

And that is the progress made towards the establishment of "mixed schools" in New Orleans. We rather think the institution will not thrive in that latitude.

PLAIN TALK IN CONGRESS ABOUT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

There were some plain and wholesome words spoken in the House of Representatives at Washington on Friday last. The time is rapidly approaching when the curtain will be lifted from the corruptions and rascalities of the Federal Government, and in no department do we believe the exposure will be more damning and disgraceful than in the Department of Justice, so-called, while under charge of Mr. Attorney General Williams.

And in this connection we cannot refrain from expressing our unfeigned regret that the country is so soon to lose the valuable services of the distinguished member from Kentucky, Mr. Beck.

The country can ill afford to spare such a man as Mr. Beck from its councils. His long experience in Congressional legislation and knowledge of the manner in which the government has been conducted, a knowledge that the want of Democratic strength in the House has heretofore rendered of little avail, would peculiarly fit him to take the lead in the next Congress. We regret and we believe the country regrets his retirement to private life.

The following, which we take from the Washington [illegible], are the remarks which we referred to in the outset of this article:

Pending the consideration of the contingent expenses of the Department of Justice, Mr. Beck made a *pro forma* amendment, and said that Mr. Hale, of Maine, in defending the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, had referred to a statement made by him (Mr. Beck) that the Department of Justice was covered all over with fraud. That is his (Mr. Beck's) deliberate opinion. If he could have an investigation he would prove all his charges. Last Monday he offered a resolution for an investigation in part, and it was defeated by the vote of Mr. Hale and the votes of his political friends. He said then that this Attorney General had dismissed the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Riddle, from further participation in the safe burglary prosecution because it was known to him as well as to every member of this House that if there were an investigation there would be shown such frauds as would make the people of the country stand aghast. The Attorney General is more guilty for the condition of affairs in Louisiana than was Judge Durell, who was reported for impeachment by a committee of this House. Durell usurped authority in the issue of his midnight order, but he would not have dared to do it unless he had received backing from the Department of Justice at Washington.

[illegible] of Durell's was given [illegible] on the part of officers of the United States, who had no authority to give such assurances, that the Attorney-General would sustain him with the whole army of the United States, and yet it is well known that the Attorney-General had no authority [illegible] the army. [illegible]

[illegible] How many [illegible] for the Attorney General's friends [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to the rank of a brevet brigadier general in the Federal army. In 1865 he settled in New Orleans, engaged in the practice of law, met with flattering success in his profession, and won the confidence and respect of citizens of all classes. In April, 1868, he was elected Judge of the Second Judicial District of Louisiana, and was re-elected in 1872 with very little opposition, serving with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. The New Orleans *Times* declared several days since that Judge Pardee had never soiled the ermine by corruption or partisan action.

Mr. SCHURZ has formally declared that he could not and would not accept the Senatorship at the hands of the Democratic party in Missouri—a declaration that cost Mr. SCHURZ very little self denial considering the etreme improbability of his getting any Democratic votes.

Mr. SCHURZ takes the ground that he has too long been fighting the Democracy now to eat bread from its hands. This is what he says. Other people say that he, or his friends for him, are now beseiging Grant to send him abroad as Minister to Russia! And so we go!

AID TO THE SOUTH.

The Philadelphia *North American* has come to the conclusion that the South is desperately poor, that after the war there was nothing left but land labor and tools, that stock was so scarce the Southern armies were permitted to take home with them what they had in their possession with quantities of forage and subsistence, and that food was so scarce there that the Government had to distribute rations to keep the people from actual starvation. There was neither capital nor credit, the banks were collapsed and the railroads nearly as bad. But the Southern people went to work heart and soul, men, women and children, and with the help they received accomplished very much, but much remains still to be done.

The question that now presents itself is whether this "very much" remaining to be done before prosperity shall return to the South, can be done by the Southern people without further help from the other portions of the country. The *American* thinks not; and it thinks too, that it will be a good thing for the rich North to aid the poor South—not from any puerile philanthropic feeling in the matter, but because it will put money in its purse—for, as the *American* truly says, the South is the market of the North and our people their customers.

Upon the question of the legal right of the Federal Government to extend aid to the South, the *American* entertains no doubt if it has any right to feed starving people. The West has been aided in every way, shape and form and is still asking for more. And now it is time to help the South, doubtless in order that we may become larger and more promptly paying customers to our friends of the North.

The upshot of the whole business is that the *American* thinks the bill now pending before Congress asking the Federal Government to lend a helping hand in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad ought to pass and this is the proximate cause of all this new born Southern sympathy. But notwithstanding, we appreciate the motives of this cry for help to the South, we shall be well satisfied if it shall prove successful. The building of the Southern Pacific Railroad would undoubtedly give great relief to many portions of the South. That it will be built sooner or later is no longer a matter of doubt, but we are not quite sure that its present application to Congress for Federal aid will be successful. All of our Northern friends are not like the Philadelphia *American*. Many of them that have hitherto had neither conscientious nor constitutional scruples about giving government aid to works of internal improvement are now quite shocked at the idea and their tender consciences are utterly unable to bear the burden of such a palpable violation of the Constitution. How much of this newly awakened sensitiveness of the Northern conscience, is due to the fact that in times past the works of internal improvement that asked for Federal aid, were mainly for the benefit of the North and that the present [illegible] is for one that threatens to be a formidable rival to them it is not necessary to enquire. [illegible] is that we sincerely [illegible] the Southern Pacific Road will [illegible] built and to that end [illegible] the help that it can get will be [illegible] the right speedy.

[illegible] AT WASHINGTON CITY.

[illegible] in Congress at Washington [illegible] given, just now, to [illegible] have been caucuses [illegible] There has been a caucus [illegible] of a party [illegible] and a [illegible] specially [illegible] that they [illegible] their Northern brethren [illegible] salvation of the [illegible] the Radical [illegible] division of the Radical [illegible] the carpet-baggers [illegible] must not be [illegible] take high [illegible] swear by all [illegible] they will no longer permit themselves to be treated like a [illegible] at a fence. They are grown persons and must be treated "as sich" and their views as to the proper manner to run the government machine in Southern States must be respected and obeyed accordingly; otherwise they will break up the party, and that will break up the Government, and it will be a bad state of things, and every mother's son of them unhappy.

Blood is what they want. Blood is their cry, and troops, more troops, is upon all the time upon their lips, and they have laid down their ultimatum. They say the South can not be governed except by troops, by the 'boys in blue,' and that [illegible] 'boys in blue' they must and will have. All this was done in the wheel within the wheel in the carpet-bag caucus within the Radical caucus, and the ultimatum was presented to the general caucus, but that body could not see it, not even the man MORTON, who, to the everlasting disgrace of Indiana, is now one of her Senators. So the carpet-baggers will not get their "boys in blue" unless they get them from the lovely Ulysses. But we are not quite sure that Ulysses will not prove more complaisant to the carpet-baggers. Carpet-bagger Ames, who writes himself Governor of Mississippi, and his piebald legislature, have called upon Grant for troops, and straightway Ulysses proclamates a lot of carpet-bag lies and orders all lawless people home in five days. So much for Vicksburg and Mississippi.

And now a word as to Louisiana. The Radical caucus have again considered that unfortunate State. MORTON thought everything was all right and that Kellogg was *de jure* Governor and mulatto Pinchback *de jure* U. S. Senator, but some of the others could not stand that, and so it is said that a compromise has been effected, declaring Kellogg to have been duly elected Governor, but that the Legislature that elected Pinchback was not legally chosen. So much for so much.

At the headquarters of the human hair trade in Germany, dealers are reserving choice samples for exhibition at our centennial. The rarest color and the most prized is a pale gold color, a switch of which there displayed is worth about $100.

HON. F. E. SHOBER.

The Washington correspondent of the *Petersburg Index and Appeal* says there is a rumor current at the National Capital to the effect that the Hon. F. E. Shober, of this State, is a candidate for the principal clerkship of the House of Representatives, of the Forty-fourth Congress.

Commenting upon this the Raleigh *News* says:

"If this be true, we sincerely trust that the claims of Mr. Shober will meet with favorable consideration by the Democratic members-elect to the next House. No fitter selection could be made. Mr. Shober has all the abilities necessary to an efficient and acceptable discharge of the delicate and important duties of the position, while his previous services as a member of Congress gives him intimate acquaintance with its routine requirements. His eminent qualifications for the position would make him a valuable officer, while his pleasant address, courteous, genial manners would make him one of the most popular officers that the House has ever had.

North Carolina deserves some recognition at the hands of the Democracy, since by her splendid victory in August, she gave volume and impetus to the tide of revolution in political affairs, which afterward swept over the land, driving Republican placeholders from power; and the election of Mr. SHOBER, to the position he seeks, would be hailed with great satisfaction by the party which he has frequently and faithfully served. In the name of the Democracy of North Carolina, we commend his claim to the attention of our political friends in the 44th Congress."

We heartily concur in what the *News* says about Mr. SHOBER and sincerely trust he may find favor with the new Congress.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

In the House of the Forty-fourth Congress the following are the contested seats, so far as known:

State.	Dist.	Certificate held by	Seat contested by
Alabama	1	Haralson, R.	Bromberg, D
Alabama	4	Hays, R.	Jones, D.
Alabama	2	Williams, D.	Rapier, R.
Florida	1	Purman, R.	Henderson, D
Georgia	1	Hartridge, D.	Bryant, R.
Georgia	2	Smith, D.	Whitley, R.
Georgia	5	Candler, D.	Mills, R.
Illinois	2	Harrison, D.	[illegible], R.
Illinois	3	Farwell, R.	LeMoyne, D.
Illinois	9	Whiting, R.	Ross, D.
Indiana	9	Hunter, R.	Lane, D.
Indiana	13	Baker, R.	Kelly, D.
Louisiana		....	....
Maryland	5	Walsh, D.	Lowndes, R.
Massachusetts	4	Frost, R.	Abbott, D
Minnesota	2	Strait, R.	Cox, D.
Ohio	10	Foster, R.	Seney, D.
Pennsylvania	1	Freeman, R.	Florence, D.
Pennsylvania	17	Egbert, D.	Curtis, R.
S. Carolina	3	Hoge, R.	McGowan, D
S. Carolina	4	Wallace, R.	Kershaw, D
Virginia	2	Goode, D.	Platt, R.
Wisconsin	8	Cate, D.	[illegible], R
Total		Republicans, 13 Democrats, 9	Democrats, 13 Republicans, 9

To the above number of twenty-two seats must be added several (perhaps all) of the Louisiana seats, and possibly others of which we have no advices of a contest. On the other hand, some of the above-mentioned contests now spoken of in the press, may not be brought before the House.

Mr. SMITH's Cotton Tax Bill meets with no favor in any quarter of the Cotton section of the South. Most, if not all, of our exchanges have commented upon the proposition to take the cotton planters money and pay the public debt, in fitting terms. With one consent it seems to be regarded as a piece of Buncombe requiring an infinite expanse of "cheek" for its perpetration. If Mr. Smith desired a little newspaper notoriety, his end has been accomplished, but if he really desired to pay the public debt, he will have to mend his lick and try again.

From the Washington Republican.

The Texas Pacific Road.

The memorial presented to Congress yesterday in behalf of the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Companies is signed by Thos. A. Scott and A. Pierce as the representative Presidents of those corporations, and sets forth the following, among other arguments, in favor of the enactment of the bill, whose main provisions were published last Monday: They say a Southern trunk line of railroad to the Pacific is a necessity, and its construction should be insured by the Government as a practical means of settling the Indian question and enabling its vast territories to be safely inhabited and developed. The completion of this line would, it is claimed, enable the Government to move troops cheaply and rapidly, dispense with probably three-fourths of the escorts employed in Texas and the Southern Territories, and thus releive the Government of an expenditure amounting to millions of dollars yearly; and it would moreover be of immense advantage to the nation "by bringing into market hundreds of millions of acres of good land which are now dead property to the United States; by adding millions of population to the present number of producers and tax-payers of the country; by more than doubling, or, indeed, indefinitely increasing the annual yield of precious metals in the United States; by a vast increase of our revenues to be derived from importations from Asiatic countries; by the general stimulus and trade in all the States east of the Mississippi to supply the wants of the settlers in the new regions to be traversed by the road; and by all that diversified good, in the pursuit of which England, France, Belgium, Holland, Russia and Austria have spent such enormous sums of money, pledged without stint to their public credit, and found their reward in the control of the commerce and trade of the world." It is further argued that the construction of this open highway, unobstructed by snows during the entire year, across the continent, would prove to be a practical measure of reconstruction for the South, and that the increased yield of cotton and tobacco from the newly developed country would swell the value of our exports, and thus aid materially in the retention of our gold and silver for home circulation. The memorialists assert it is conclusively established that the saving in transportation alone of Government supplies has averaged two thousand dollars per annum for every mile of Pacific railroad heretofore built, and call attention to the fact that the same amount of interest which the Government is asked to guarantee in order to secure the construction of this Southern line is $1,750 per mile per annum. No guaranty of the principal of the bonds is solicited, and as security for the guaranty of the interest on the bonds the Government is to have a first mortgage on all the property, franchise and net earnings of the railroads; the entire proceeds of sales of lands heretofore granted by the United States to the two companies; a restoration to the Government of about 30,000,000 acres of land heretofore granted and reserved to aid the construction of the two lines to the Pacific, some fifteen hundred miles of which are to be dispensed with under the plan proposed; and the retention in the United States Treasury of one-eighth of all the bonds issued, to be sold by the Government if at any time during construction the sale of lands, the Government transportation and the entire net earnings of the road shall not prove sufficient to provide for the interest guaranteed and the sinking fund required. The memorialists say in conclusion that they do not propose to besiege Congress by personal pressure and solicitation, but to rely confidently on the merits of the case as presented.

[illegible]

The King of the [illegible] Islands at the White House.

This evening [illegible] was given by the [illegible] at the Executive Mansion to King Kalakaua. We may be republican to the last fibre of our nature, but there is surely something very attractive about the "dignity that doth hedge a King," for all this Republican capital has been eagerly stretching its various necks for the least possible peep at the monarch from the Kingdom by the Sea, who has been in our midst for the past week. So the individuals who were lucky enough to receive cards to-day never dreamed of sending a regret. Long before 9 o'clock the drive to the White House showed its line of carriages, from which emerged various shapeless bundles quite as unlike the brilliant beauties we met a few minutes later as a butterfly and its chrysalis. Outside the gate, along the walk and beside the portico, stood the dear public who might not pass the threshold. Inside, courteous attendants showed the way to the cloak rooms, where belongings were rapidly checked and bestowed. Fair hands squeezed into gloves that were too small, so I heard more than one pettish exclamation from sweet lips when rebellious buttons went flying into space. Waiting only a minute for escorts, we passed through the Grand Hall to the East Room, where the President and the King stood side by side. Postmaster Jewell and Secretary Robeson acted as masters of ceremony, presenting the guests, who came slowly up on the King's left hand and were duly introduced, then greeting the President, passed on his right, making room for new comers. Tall, manly, decidedly fine looking, we found His Majesty. He wore no insignia of rank, being simply in elegant evening dress, and shaking hands with cordial grip which was far more satisfactory than many another gingerly touch we received before the evening was over.

President Grant looked weary and tired. It must be a dreadful strain to one's muscles to repeat so many times the energetic clasp which he bestows upon the never-ending succession of people who claim his courtesy. Mrs. Grant looked well in her sweeping dress of richest black velvet, with its rich lace trimming, and the white plume crowning her braids was very becoming. Colonel Fred Grant looked supremely happy, as indeed he might, when such a bright laughing face was close to his shoulder, whose dark eyes sought his so constantly with an expression that made all the other young men envious. Mrs. Colonel Grant seems quite too stately a title for the young lady, who was constantly chatting with the easy self-possession which the Chicago girls seem to inhale from the free Lake breezes which brighten their eyes and their cheeks with such dangerous beauty. Her dress was of lavender. I am almost sure it was satin, but I couldn't swear to it. Anyway it was exceedingly rich, while its point-lace trimmings were faultlessly beautiful; and we couldn't help thinking that the fancy designing such exquisite patterns might have been capable of artistic work in other directions, whose fame would have then been deathless.

Mrs. Grant is not so handsome as her sister, Mrs. Palmer; but [illegible] she is lovely enough for any man of this generation.

Mrs. Fish, with her air of perfect good breeding, stood near the young couple. Mrs. Bristow was there, more charming than ever in her black velvet dress with its rich trimming of lace and jet.

Mrs. Attorney-General Williams was, of course, a centre of attraction and admiration. She is certainly superb in evening dress. To-night [illegible] was [illegible] silk, *[illegible]*, of course, with floods of costly lace decorating the lowest corsage, while the apron overskirt of the same fairy fret work was caught at the back with sprays of brilliant flowers.

Next to this party Miss Clara Louise Kellogg made the principal attraction. Her dress was a creamy white silk, a marvel of skill and taste. Mrs. Bass, of Buffalo, N. Y., in her bridal dress, made a most picturesque appearance. But the wife of the new Japanese Minister, who was presented to-day, to the President was the observed of all observers. Dressed in the costume of her island home, she certainly was remarkable. It was of white silk, the train wide, hanging sleeves and tunic bearing a broad band of scarlet where birds and flowers brocaded into lifelike shapes made most unique ornaments. Her husband was of precious little consequence beside this gorgeous figure, and she, poor thing, looked heartily delighted to make her escape. Miss Meigs looked sweetly in a white illusion, with garlands of roses draped from girdle to hem. Mrs. John A. Logan wore a handsome brown satin with velvet bodice and sashes, and all over the room there were such crowds of lovely shoulders, such a profusion of glittering jewels, such bewildering poems in the shape of tasteful toilettes that the gentlemen in attendance received little notice. Sir Ed. Thornton's coat was profusely decorated; indeed all the gentlemen of the foreign legations made striking figures, and none were more noticeable than those from the Ottoman Empire, their funny little red caps, with pendant tassels, looked so odd in such an assemblage. No one was more gorgeous than the Ambassador from Peru. His uniform glittered with broad golden stripes, and the lady on his arm was also splendid in her array.

Altogether it was an assemblage we shall never forget. All the American eagle in our composition plumed itself, stretching its remotest pinions, and wondering where under the broad Heavens a finer-looking "crowd" could be collected. The cards had been so limited that there was no crushing, and if King Kalakaua was not pleased with the welcome tendered him, if he is not sure of our cordial greeting, I don't know what would content him. There were the greatest of all our land before him, from the President, Vice President, and Cabinet to the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators and Members of Congress. And then there were our military and naval chieftains in their handsome uniforms; Generals Sherman, Marcy, Meigs, Myers, Babcock, Admiral Worden, and a host of others. Chief Justice Allen, of the King's suite, looked eminently delighted and there passed between him and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a bit of personal reminiscence that was most interesting. They had served together in the Legislature of the old Bay State more than twenty-five years ago, but the old love between them knows no change yet. The Chief Justice says he is sure we shall yet learn that the Sandwich Islands are of some importance as a kingdom, and we certainly wish his prophesy all the fulfilment he desires.

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, for South Carolina, has decided that the Air-Line railroad company is not subject to state or local taxation, and the South Carolinians, who are paying heavy annual taxes for the building of that road, are very indignant. The case, however, has been carried to the Supreme Court for final adjudication, and the taxpayers are restraining their wrath in the hope of securing a conclusive reversal of the decision rendered by Judge Bond.

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1874.

The consideration of the landlord's bill, upon its third reading, was postponed on motion of Mr. Kerr, to the 25th of January next.

Mr. McCauley, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported the dome of the Capitol to be very much out of repair, and also the roof over the Hall of the House of Representatives, and that immediate repairs were necessary for the preservation of the building itself. A skilled mechanic had reported that the necessary repairs would not cost more than $1200. The Senate authorized the Keeper of the Capitol, under direction of the Governor, to have the repairs made.

Exempting disabled N. C. soldiers, who served in the Confederate army from paying merchandise taxes, embracing billiard saloons, bowling alleys, auctioneers and peddler's license.

After some discussion, it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

House resolution to celebrate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1875.

Mr. LeGrand moved to indefinitely postpone the resolutions.

Messrs. Morehead, Waring and Kerr favored the object of the resolutions, but moved their reference to the Committee on Centennial in order that some plan of celebrating this event might be perfected.

Mr. LeGrand opposed the wording of the resolutions—he did not want to see such "spread-eagle oratory" go forth from the Legislature. He wanted no legislation of that kind.

Motion to indefinitely postpone lost, and resolution referred.

Senate refused to concur in the House amendment giving County Treasurers 2½ per cent. on both receipts and disbursements in counties where the compensation of the said Treasurer cannot exceed $500, the County Commissioners to have discretion in the matter, but subsequently a Conference Committee reported that the House had agreed to amend their resolution by [illegible] it where the salaries does not exceed $250. This was concurred in.

Bill to punish obtaining money or goods under false promises, was, on motion of Mr. French, postponed until the 26th of January next.

The bill to create the new county of Lillington was made the special order for the 26th of January next.

A large number of bills passed their second readings, but will not reach their third reading until after the recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Erwin, a resolution requiring W. A. Smith to make a report as Receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to define what interest in real estate may be sold under execution.

The report of the Joint Select Committee on per diem and mileage, recommending the present law to remain in force, was read and adopted.

Under a suspension of the rules the resolution in regard to improvements on the Capitol building, was taken up and passed its several readings.

House bill No. 282, in relation to compensation of Superior Court Judges for holding special terms. Passed.

A message was sent from the Senate asking the House to concur in a resolution to adjourn on Monday, the 21st, at 4 o'clock a.m. Carried.

Mr. Mendenhall moved to reconsider the vote which was had in relation to repairs on the Capitol. Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved that the further consideration of this matter be postponed until after recess. A sum was expended two years ago for the same purpose, and he thought it should be carefully examined, and the repairs made under proper supervision.

Mr. Wheeler said that the roof is considered dangerous to the lives of the members, and ought to be repaired immediately.

Motion to reconsider, carried.

The New Finance Bill.

The following is the full text of the bill reported by Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, to provide for the resumption of specie payments:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories and postoffices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provide for a charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin, is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,777 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories, are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred millions of dollars to the amount of eighty per cent. of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption, as such circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemptions in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like quantities, privileges and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

CHARLIE ROSS.

He Still Lives and is Well—The Demands of His Possessors.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger of Monday contains the following:

It is generally known that on Monday last, immediately after the receipt of the news of the killing of Mosher and Douglass in the Bay Ridge burglary, Captain Heins, cheif of the detective force of this city, went to New York, accompanied by a private citizen, for the purpose of learning everything possible as to the identity of the burglars with the abductors.

After the identification was completed they, in company with Mr Francis D. Lewis, a relative of Mr Ross, engaged in co-operation with Walling, the superintendent of the New York police department, in an effort to get some new clue to the whereabouts of the stolen child. The result of these efforts has already been published. They, however, in the course of the searching inquires made in New York during the last week, obtained circumstantial information confirming the dying statement of Douglass, that the child, contrary to the very general belief on the subject, is still living.

This information was given direct and in unmistakable form to one of the Philadelphia party, and by him to the police authorities, who were close at hand, but it cannot be published in specific form as he got it, because that might defeat the expectation of getting further information from the same source. The following, however, will give some idea of the facts that confirm the belief of the police departments of the two cities that no harm has come to little Charlie Ross.

The abductors had always adhered stubbornly to one plan; that is, they demanded that the $20,000 ransom should be paid to them. That they should then have some margin to examine the money and see that it was not marked and to get away to some distance; and that for these purposes they must have the money from five to ten hours before the child was handed over, the boy being held for that time as a kind of hostage for the good faith of his friends.

This plan the abductors stuck to from first to last. On the other hand, the police departments and those who represented the family and the citizen's reward fund were as resolute that no such plan should be carried out; that they would make every possible effort to recover the child and make his recovery the means of capturing the brigands, and that there should be no compromise of the matter that would enable the thieves to get the money and make their escape.

Thus there was a struggle involving endurance and determination on both sides, the thieves expecting to wear out the patience of the suffering family and the resolution of the police, and the latter being determined to wear out the resources and purpose of the thieves. After a struggle of five months it became manifest to the abductors at the close of November that they were baffled and beaten in the plan they had stubbornly held to for so long a time, and that they would have to adopt some other.

They became very hard pushed for the means of living, and this doubtless compelled them to take the risk of the burglary at Bay Ridge. They had finally come to the conclusion to abandon their first plan, and on the night before they were killed at Bay Ridge, they were considering another that they had partially worked out, for reopening the negotiations on the basis of a simultaneous exchange of the child for the money.

The obvious deduction from this is that the child must have been alive at that time, (Saturday, December 12) or else the abductors would have had no necessity for considering any change of plans, especially a change that would require the production of the child at the time when the money was to be paid. It may be added that the police authorities never had any reason to suppose the child had died, and now they have the foregoing reason for the belief that he was living a few hours before the abductors were killed.

"The Fashionable Narcotic."

The London Sanitary Record has the following: "Chloral hydrate is the new fashionable hypnotic, the means by which balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer, is wooed. But the brief flourish of trumpets which announced its discovery has given way to a well-established and justly founded outcry against its abuse and the evils which attach to its employment. More dangerous than opium, more baleful than alcohol, an utterly destructive agent except in certain active sleepless conditions, when it should be given by medical men alone, chloral hydrate is working much irremediable mischief in our midst. I am sorry to have to record the opinion I am about to express, the more so that it is in the pages of a work intended to come before the lay public. But it must be done, even if it lead to some odium. It is but too common for some practitioners to advise a patient to do what they can discern he wishes to do. It is also a sad fact that any new line of treatment, any novel means of playing tricks with people under the misnomer of therapeutics, will meet with a ready adoption by those who either wish to be *au fait* with fashionable and new remedies, or are disinclined to give the necessary thought—individual thought—to each case and its special indications for treatment. Consequently the rash, ill-founded, and, as it is being rapidly found, the ill-starred confidence in chloral is now being generally deplored by the observant members of the profession. Shortly after bromide of potassium was ushered into notoriety, a plentiful crop of cases appeared in the medical journals telling of the consequences of its abuse, either when continued too long after being medically prescribed or self-administered. The evil consequences of the habitual use, or rather abuse, of chloral hydrate, are becoming much more vividly apparent. Its destructive action on the nerve centres, its production of a permanent condition of brain bloodlessness, and consequent imperfect function of the brain cells, are being widely recognized; and it is now established beyond all question of doubt that the adoption of chloral hydrate as a hypnotic in lieu of opium is the adoption of a greater evil than the one it has replaced. That chloral, though it may be and is eminently useful as a hypnotic in certain cases, in its habitual or occasional use is a destructive poison, carrying with it most baneful consequences, is generally admitted; and its widespread use as a soporific is fraught with mischievous results. The highest authorities, English and American, are now decrying its use, especially in cases of sleeplessness associated with depression or "low spirits," with mental worry, and with brain distress. Those who unfortunately have been induced to make resort to chloral as a practice have need to watch themselves carefully, and note quickly any changes they may feel, and eschew the poison as speedily as may be on the first appearance of any morbid effects."

Can't Find Time to Dine with Negroes.

The following paragraph appeared in the Washington Star on Wednesday:

"King Kalakaua has expressed his regrets to ex-marketmaster Sidney McFarland, of Washington, that other arrangements prevent his acceptance of an invitation to a private dinner and "the congratulations and welcome of the colored citizens of the United States, through a few of their representative men, to be present" at Mr. McFarland's residence this evening.

A MOTHER OF CRIMINALS.

We find in the New York *Times* the following record of a family of criminals that lived in one of the counties on the Upper Hudson in New York. Says the *Times*:

Some seventy years ago a young girl named 'MARGARET' was left adrift in one of these villages—it does not appear whether through the crime or misfortune of others. There was no alms-house in the place; but she was a subject of out door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clothing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny has cursed the county ever since. The county records show *two hundred* of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State Prison for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and alms-houses!

Of the [illegible] descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers and prostitutes; but 200 of the more vigorous are on record as criminals. This neglected little child has thus cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she has inflicted on property and public morals. When we think of the multitude of wretched beings she has left upon the earth; of the suffering, degradation, ignorance, and crime that one child has thus transmitted; of the evil she has caused to thousands of innocent families and the loss to the community, we can all feebly appreciate the importance to the public of the care and education of a single pauper child.

BOSH!

MR. BEECHER TO MISS PROCTOR.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 17th, 1874.

My Dear Miss Proctor:—Of all men, surely I have the right to congratulate you on the effectual disposition made by the referees' report of the miserable and shameless slanders cast upon you. I have been the innocent cause of great sorrow to you. Such wanton assertions would be intolerable upon a man, but upon a woman so little able to defend herself, so sensitive even to the very shadow of dishonor, such slanders are atrocious crimes; but now that you have been vindicated, I am content not to have quite had my own way. For I was at first hurt not a little that the case was adjusted without giving me an opportunity to publicly and under oath deny the shameful allegations made, and to brand the stories as malignant falsehoods in their relation to you and in their relation to me. You know assuredly that I never uttered any alleged injurious statements concerning you, as I know there were never any grounds on your part for such wicked stories.

I am, as ever, very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

P.S. Do you know that we have come to the shortest days? After two or three more every day will have more sunlight in it than its predecessor. May the omen be blessed.

MISS PROCTOR TO MR. BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 18.

Dear Mr. Beecher:—I thank you for your letter of yesterday, with the expressions of sympathy at the terrible injustice and cruelty I have had to endure, and with its congratulations upon the end attained. I should have been glad if you could have had an opportunity to deny publicly, under oath this atrocious story. At the same I attached little importance to such denials, for it has always seemed to me that the absurdity and impossibility of your ever having uttered a syllable of this slander must be as apparent to all the world as it is to myself, and now that the lie has been retracted in open Court by those who proclaimed it, with the abhorrence and scorn it merits I dismiss it forever. So my heart uplifts itself, and though these are dark December days, I feel that I am entering not Winter but Spring. Trusting that the future will, indeed, bring you sunlight without clouds, and that your remaining years will be the happiest and most useful of your life, I am yours, cordially,

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

Sharon Again.

And this time he turns up with a small matter of three hundred millions under his hand, so to speak. Our readers will not have forgotten the gorgeous festivities which characterized the wedding of the daughter of the Hon. William Sharon, owner of the Nevada Legislature and numerous silver mines; or if they have forgotten, it is only because all that magnificence was clean eclipsed by a more glowing and golden story that soon after appeared in the newspapers of the nuptials of the female offspring of Da Souza Cabral, the diamond mine proprietor of Brazil. Sharon was for the time completely blotted out by this South American Crœsus, whose income was only $20,000,000 per annum, who celebrated the wedding of the lovely Malia with thousands of music-boxes hidden away in the mossy turf about the grounds, acres of camelias, each with a diamond in its centre to imitate a dew-drop, who lavished thousands upon hackmen, and gave his daughter a necklace which caused her to shine like the headlight of a locomotive as it rose and fell in corruscations of brilliancy upon her breast. The romancer who evolved all this magnificence out of his inner consciousness is unhappily unknown. Perhaps he was the materialized spirit of the author of the Arabian Nights, or had seen such a vision as that of Tennyson, and was—

"[illegible] entranced with that place and time,
So worthy of the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid."

But though the fertile fiction writer imagined that he had set the bounds of wealth so far away that no fact, golden or diamond, would ever reach them, his pretty romance has been seen, or as they say in the West, Sharon has gone better on it. The San Francisco papers report that his laborers have in the crest of the mountain, where his mines are located, struck a silver lode of the most inexhaustible extent and richness. The experts have figured out that it will yield three hundred millions of dollars, and as yet they have only seen the beginning of it. Now let Da Sonza Cabral never presume to have any more of his trumpery little home affairs reported to the American citizens. A citizen of the Great Republic has overwhelmed him. And yet Sharon is only a Senator in prospective!

Threatened Impeachment of Ames.

The responsibility for the late tragedy at Vicksburg is now conclusively settled on Gov. Ames, of Mississippi. It is expected, in consequence of his shameful complicity in crime, that the leading issue in the elections next fall in that State will be his impeachment. The Mississippi people are sick of this Massachusett's carpet-bagger. His judicial appointments, his many jobs, and his fondness for corrupt officials, with whom he habitually and by preference consorts, have aroused a fierce public sentiment, which is not confined to party or race. Carry him back to Ben Butler's bosom.

The upper branch of the Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill for the issuing of twenty-five million dollars of State bonds, having thirty years to run, and bearing interest of six per cent. per annum.

STATE NEWS.

The General Assembly passed ninety-seven bills up to recess against ninety-six to the same time last year.

The Charlotte Southern Home says, Mr. Waugh, of Ashe, informs us that the working of the copper mines is a grand success. About 300 hands are at work and the profits are said to be $1,600 a day.

The Raleigh News says: Rev. Dr. Pritchard will leave the city in a few days for Philadelphia, and other northern cities on a recreation tour. We regret that the Dr's. health necessitates this movement, and we hope he will return to us considerably improved.

The Raleigh News says: We regret to learn of the death, on the 18th inst., of Mrs. Priscilla Bailey, wife of Judge John L. Bailey, of Asheville, who died [illegible] years. The deceased was the mother of our townsman, Capt. Tom Bailey, and of Mr. W. H. Bailey, of Salisbury. The family has our sympathies in this their sad affliction.

The Statesville Landmark says: Our young friend John Barnes, a respectable citizen of Caldwell county, lives till the 14th of January, 1875, he will reach his 113th year. Blind and deaf for the last 15 years, quite recently his eyesight and hearing have been restored, and he is now enjoying perfect health. He is the oldest living man in North Carolina.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: We learned as we passed Durham on Saturday night that a man by the name of Snowacre, a master carpenter on the new building of Mr. J. S. Carr, had just died suddenly. He had left his work at the close of the day in his usual good health. In an hour he was a corpse. He was but recently married, and his wife at the time of his death was in Petersburg.

The Asheville Pioneer says: On Sunday last, about sunrise, Mr. John Hess, a stage driver on the Old Fort line, fell from the loft of the Eagle Hotel stables to the hard ground floor—a distance of sixteen feet—and striking upon his back and shoulders, was seriously, if not fatally, injured. He was conveyed to the house of Mr. Swicegood, where he now lies in a critical condition, having lost all muscular motion of his nether limbs, which are also insensible to pain.

The Statesville American says: In Turkey Cove, McDowell county, lived Daniel Hoover, a decrepit, harmless old man, 84 years old. One night last week some fiend set fire to his cabin and burnt it to the ground. The next morning Hoover was found a few steps from the burnt building, with his clothing nearly burnt off, and his body horribly burned, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. There is a gaping, angry hell for all such and his family connections. The fiend has not yet been arrested.

The Hickory Press says: Some time ago all of Mr. Alex. Perkin's turkeys died of cholera, save one old gobbler, who concluded he would raise some more turkeys; so he went to setting. Mr. Perkins "ducked" him (the gobbler) in the river and tried every way to break him from setting, but all to no effect. Seeing that he intended to set, "whether or not," Mr. Perkins gave the old gobbler a full setting of guinea eggs, and he "hatched" and raised a nice lot of guineas. Whose turkey can beat this? This is true as can be proven by Mr. Perkins.

The Raleigh News says: The addition of Cols John D. Whitford, of Craven, and E. R. Liles, of Anson, to the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Immigration, Statistics and Agriculture, was a wise and timely act of the General Assembly, and we congratulate that body upon the excellency of its selections. Both are gentlemen of the strictest integrity, business capacity, devotion to the welfare of their State and of much information upon the particular subjects that come under the control of their Bureau. We predict good results for the State from their labors.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: We were favored last Friday by a visit from that gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman, Gen. Leventhorpe, who has labored so long to prove the title of the Elwoods, of this county, to the estate in England. He informed us that they had got a decision in their favor in the Vice Chancellor's Court and though an appeal may be taken, the costs must fall hereafter upon the contestants. Hitherto the costs have fallen upon the estate. The contest, therefore, is virtually closed. The estate is worth about $147,000 out of which, however, is to be deducted the costs up to this time. But for the skill, energy and tact of Gen. L. the heirs would have recovered nothing.

"Without Benefit of Clergy."

The above phrase is often quoted by writers and speakers, and the idea intended to be conveyed by them is that criminals should be derrived of the spiritual consolations afforded by the ministrations of the clergy. But there is no other authority for this use of the phrase. Its origin is as follows: Centuries ago, in England, all offenses received severe punishment, and in most of them death was the penalty. But the persons of the clergy were in many instances exempt from criminal process in the secular courts, and as the clergy increased in wealth, from numbers and interest, they continually enlarged the number of crimes on account of which exemption of their persons from [illegible] could be claimed, so that at length they became exempt in almost all cases. Originally no one could claim this exemption unless he wore the clerical habit and tonsure; but in process of time a much wider and more comprehensive criterion was established, and every one that could read was accounted a clerk or clericus, and was allowed the benefit of clerkship, so-called, though never initiated into holy orders or wearing the tonsure. Accordingly when, after conviction or indictment for crime, the person was asked why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he would claim "the benefit of the clergy," and if on investigation it was found that he could read, the plea was accepted. But when learning, by reason of the invention of printing and other causes, began to be more generally disseminated, and reading was no longer competent proof of clerkship or being in holy orders, it was found that as many laymen as divines could claim the privilege, and therefore a distinction was drawn by statute between scholars that were laymen and clerks that were in holy orders, and a layman that could read was subjected to a certain degree of punishment, and allowed to plead his "priviledge" but once. The clergy could still plead it as often as an offense was committed.

After a time it was considered that education and learning were no extenuation of guilt, but quite the reverse, and that if the punishment of death was too severe for a slight offence was too severe for those who had been liberally educated, by so much the more it was too severe for the ignorant, and it was by statute allowed that all might claim this privilege, so that the plea became merely a mode of claiming that the severe punishment should not be inflicted. This operated injuriously from the fact that lenity became nearly universal, and by successive statutes the privilege was so greatly modified, that the phrase "without benefit of clergy" amounts to but little more than to say that for certain offenses there shall be no mitigation of the death penalty. It does not have the remotest connection with the idea that the offender is to be deprived of such spiritual consolation as can be afforded by the ministrations of the clergy.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court meets in Raleigh the first Monday in January.—[illegible] will be examined [illegible] two best days. The cases [illegible] called in the following [illegible] 1st week—1st and 2nd districts; [illegible] 5th districts; [illegible] week—3rd and 7th districts; 4 week—[illegible] 8th and 9th districts; 5th week—10th [illegible] 11th districts; 6th week—12th and [illegible] districts.

The Statesville Landmark.

A change has recently been made [illegible] publication of the [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] G. & J. Mallard [illegible] with Mr. R. G. Mallard [illegible] business manager, Mr. John B. [illegible] remaining in charge of the editorial department. The *Landmark* is a neighbor of ours [illegible]

Important Eye Operation.

[illegible] to sight of W. W. [illegible] Washington [illegible] much gratification [illegible] of Baltimore [illegible]

The Cape Fear Mercury.

[illegible] in the [illegible] *Mercury* [illegible]

Historic Address.

[illegible] will be [illegible] glad to learn [illegible]

Fire at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Charlotte Friends.

[illegible] and in view of the [illegible] between the [illegible] would it not be well [illegible] some public [illegible]

Rare and Valuable Book.

[illegible] of North Carolina [illegible] Province, for the purpose [illegible] "Newbern [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] Association where [illegible] most valuable [illegible] of that [illegible] work, a [illegible] interest [illegible] day and [illegible] some items relating to Wilmington [illegible] its very youthful days, [illegible] may publish as soon as [illegible] occurs.

Looking up Stolen Goods.

[illegible] Thomas [illegible] limits of the [illegible] suspect one Joseph W[illegible] Hill tract, near the city, [illegible] supplied [illegible] a search warrant [illegible] the hands of [illegible] visit to the premises [illegible] As the officer [illegible] house, a colored [illegible] of Joseph [illegible] saw him [illegible] Officer Carr then [illegible] yards from the house [illegible] bag of fresh beef, and [illegible]

The Carolina Central.

[illegible] Carolina Central Railway [illegible] Charlotte [illegible] to Rutherfordton.

Quarterly Meetings.

For the information of our Methodist readers we publish the appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder, for his first round of quarterly meetings the present Conference year for the Wilmington District:

Wilmington, at Fifth Street Church, Dec. 26th and 27th.

Magnolia and C F Mission, at Magnolia, Jan. 2d and 3d.

Kenansville, at Kenansville, Jan. 9th and 10th.

Coharie, at Salem, Jan. 16th and 17th.

Clinton, at Clinton, Jan. 23d and 24th.

Smithville, at Zion, Jan. 30th and 31st.

Wilmington, at Front Street, Feb. 6th and 7th.

[illegible] Feb. 13th and 14th.

[illegible] Feb. 20th and 21st.

[illegible] Creek, Feb. 27th and 28th.

[illegible] March 6th and 7th.

[illegible] Creek, March 13th and 14th.

District [illegible] meeting at 10 [illegible] Feb. 9th, [illegible] Front Street Church, in Wilmington.

[illegible] Teacher.

[illegible] has recently [illegible] publication of a [illegible] something the [illegible] felt in our State, that the enterprise should [illegible] grow and thrive. Especially [illegible] county examiners, [illegible] interested in the public schools, subscribe for its circulation. [illegible] Carolinian should feel a [illegible] pride in its success, and all [illegible] men of our State who [illegible] to bestow their time [illegible] gratuitously in preparing material for its contents.

Warren Again.

The Rev. Warren, *alias* Copeland, has turned up again, this time in the [illegible] District, Troy Conference. A [illegible] this city has handed us a [illegible] paper containing a full account of his latest exploits. It is [illegible] (Vt.) correspondent [illegible] (N. Y.) *Times*, and [illegible] such portions of it as [illegible] suddenly [illegible] upon the brethren of [illegible] Troy Conference, [illegible] on the saints for a little [illegible] and as suddenly disappeared. [illegible] this is how it was: Some time in August last a well-dressed, fair-appearing, clerical-looking fellow, claiming to be a Methodist minister, called [illegible] our correspondent, asked for an [illegible] conversation, and got, doubtless what he more desired, a "parson's dinner." He gave his name as [illegible] L. Copeland. [illegible] personal [illegible] was interesting and given [illegible] The substance of his story was: That he was [illegible] Western New York; converted young; studied for the Methodist ministry; exercised his gifts and [illegible] as a local preacher; became [illegible] with a young lady, the [illegible] daughter of a wealthy Missouri planter, Colonel ——, (the name forgotten) [illegible] followed her to her home and [illegible] joined the Georgia Conference of the Southern Methodist Church; [illegible] several years—always a [illegible] Northern man in his sympathies and [illegible] though silent upon politics [illegible] in neutral [illegible] of the social position and [illegible] of his father-in-law. [illegible] his wife died last January; he [illegible] for his health in the North. He came to Vermont [illegible] the Conference. Your [illegible] Gregg, at Proctor [illegible] certificate [illegible] the venerable [illegible] of the Southern [illegible] letters [illegible] to other [illegible] these, with [illegible] from [illegible] Bishop [illegible] C. H. Dutton to a [illegible] Troy Conference [illegible] Copeland at once [illegible] a wonderful [illegible] was a modern [illegible] pulpit [illegible] previously created a sensation as a camp meeting preacher, and as a [illegible] "Snobs and Snobbery." [illegible] Olean, N. Y. There he [illegible] Rev. Mr. Warren, [illegible] detectives who greatly desired his [illegible] discovered his whereabouts, and he fled for other [illegible] fair and pastures green. He was advertised in the Buffalo and other papers as an impostor. [illegible] of the discovery of his [illegible] at Pittsford, Presiding Elder [illegible] received a letter of [illegible] this Copeland, and was [illegible] with parties in Western New York and Pennsylvania. The [illegible] Elder of the Danville District, Central Pennsylvania Conference, wrote particulars, and sent a [illegible] Copeland, as true [illegible] make of him, [illegible] had it not been for the too premature [illegible] at Pittsford, and his [illegible] doubtless he would [illegible] in the keeping of officers of [illegible] writing. With a [illegible] farewell sermon, he left the [illegible] in tears at the severance [illegible] and in great indignation that any one had (as he charged) your correspondent especially, [illegible] his good name and fine Christian feelings by questioning his honesty and [illegible] with the charge [illegible] As soon as [illegible] safety in flight.

The Largest Yet.

The German Barque *Clio*, cleared yesterday for Bremen, by Messrs. Barry Bros., takes out 1,050 bales of cotton. This is said to be the largest cargo of cotton ever shipped from this port to foreign parts.

Premium List of the First Annual Fair of the New Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

The Board of Managers have made the following award of premiums and diplomas for meritorious articles exhibited at the recent Fair:

The Committee on Sewing Machines reported in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, awarding to it a diploma, and to Messrs. J. & J. Johnson, the exhibitors, a special premium.

DEPARTMENT A—CLASS 1.

Joel Parish, for largest crop of cotton on 4 acres, $25.

M T Edgerton, largest crop of cotton on 1 acre, $10.

Master Eddie Smith, largest crop of cotton on 1 acre, for boy under 18 years, $10.

William Alderman, largest crop of upland corn on 4 acres, $20.

J W Powell, largest crop of lowland corn on 4 acres, $20.

Wm. Alderman, largest crop of upland corn on 1 acre, $10.

J W Powell, largest crop of lowland corn on 1 acre, $10.

Master W C Alderman, largest crop of corn on 1 acre, for boy under 18 years, $5.

T A Granger, largest crop of oats, $5.

J W Powell, largest crop of potatoes on 1 acre, $5.

W T Emmett, largest crop of peanuts on 1 acre, $10.

Wm Alderman and James Norwood, largest yield of native grass, both reporting same quantity, each, $10.

James Norwood, largest yield of red clover on 1 acre, $15.

DEPARTMENT A—CLASS 2.

T A Granger, best bread corn, $2.

W A Faison, best stock corn, $2.

T A Granger, best red wheat, $2.

T A Granger, best oats, $2.

W A Faison, best field peas, $2.

George Z French, best peanuts, $2.

George Z French and J W Powell, best sweet potatoes, $1 each.

T A Granger, best turnips, $2.

George Z French, best beets, $2.

George Z French, best pea vine hay, $2.

James Norwood, best native grass, $2.

James Norwood, best cultivated grass, $2.

M T Edgerton, best upland cotton, $2.

George Z French, best carrots, parsnips, celery, and jute fibre, certificate.

Wm Larkins, best cultivated grass hay, $2.

DEPARTMENT A—CLASS 3.

S J Reichman & Bro, best domestic cigars, diploma.

S J Reichman & Bro, best display of cigars, diploma.

DEPARTMENT C—CLASS 1.

Miss Mary E Berry, best tea cakes, $1.

Mrs T D Meares, best fruit cake, $1.

Mrs. A R Hicks, best quince jelly, $1.

Mrs A R Hicks, best canned pears, $1.

Mrs A R Hicks, best canned tomatoes, $1.

Mrs. Wm Watters, best loaf bread, $1.

Misses M & A Toon, best rolls, $1.

Mrs T J Southerland, best butter, $2.

Mrs G W Lamb, boneless goose, with skeleton, certificate.

Mrs C A Hamner, best blackberry wine, certificate.

Mrs T J Southerland, largest collection of preserves, pickles, jams, catsups, &c., $10.

Mrs T J Southerland, largest display of articles of her own manufacture, *State Agricultural Journal's* special premium of a silver cup.

Miss H McAllister, best bread, from "Favorite" flour, C D Myers & Co's special premium.

Mrs T J Southerland, best biscuit, from "Favorite" flour, C D Myers & Co's special premium.

DEPARTMENT C—CLASS 2.

Miss Lida Grafflin, best needlework, silver.

W R French, best stuffed birds, diploma.

Miss Maggie H Merrill, best embroidery, girl under 15, silver.

Miss Liddie Merrill, best embroidery, girl under 13, silver.

Miss Betsy H McLaurin, best bed cover and crochet mat, girl under 12, silver.

Miss Lida Grafflin, best sea moss frame, silver.

Singer Manufacturing Co, best ladies dressing sacque, morning wrapper, tucked shirt, and gents' shirt, diploma.

Miss Sue Watters, best edging, silver.

Mrs G G Thomas, best silk bed [illegible] silver.

Miss Katie Drane, best quilt, girl under 10, silver.

Mrs J W Atkinson, best afghan, silver.

Mrs T J Southerland, best infant's [illegible] sacque, cloak, embroidered flannel skirt, ruffled dress, log cabin [illegible] and wool flowers, silver.

Miss Cornie Murphy, best wool counterpane, silver.

Mrs W B Binford, best tidy and handkerchief bag, silver.

Miss Annie Durham, best tatting yoke, silver.

Miss Melissa West, best leather frame, silver.

Mrs T D Meares, best infant's afghan, silver.

Mrs J S Myers, best infant's dress, silver.

Mrs E A Nixon, best cotton quilt, silver.

DEPARTMENT D—CLASS 1.

Beaver Creek Manufacturing Co, best shirting, diploma.

Clover Orchard Manufacturing Co, best gingham, diploma.

Raleigh Manufacturing Co, best cotton yarns, diploma.

DEPARTMENT D—CLASS 2.

Giles & Murchison, best display of edge tools and hardware, certificate.

D A Smith & Co, best and handsomest display of furniture, medal.

B D Morrell, medicine chest of native woods, special mention.

DEPARTMENT D—CLASS 3.

Wm Dykes, best doors, sashes, blinds and brackets, diploma.

Remington & Sons, best breech-loading shot gun and rifle, medal.

P S Wisnant & Son, best spokes, hubs and spikes, diploma.

A A McKethan & Sons, best open [illegible] medal.

Marvin Safe Co, best fire proof safe, diploma.

DEPARTMENT D—CLASS 4.

W J Dunlap, best pair boots, diploma.

Jet Stem Co, best pipe stem, certificate.

Sprague & Mallard, best clay pipes, diploma.

A A McKethan, best single harness, diploma.

DEPARTMENT G—CLASS 1.

C W Westbrook & Bro, for fine specimen of Wilson Albany strawberries, second crop, open air raised, certificate.

DEPARTMENT G—CLASS 2.

C W Westbrook & Bro, for fine collection and display of fruit trees and strawberry plants, diploma.

DEPARTMENT G—CLASS 5.

H Brunhild & Bro, best display of native wines and liquors, diploma.

Hart, Bailey & Co, best sparkling wine from native grapes, diploma.

DEPARTMENT E—CLASS 1.

Giles & Murchison, best turning plow (Southern Star) Reese's 2-horse steel plow, cotton and corn plow, expanding harrow, square harrow, corn sheller, cultivator, feed cutter, fan mill, "cucumber" pump, diploma for each.

Giles & Murchison, best singletree, certificate.

Geo Allen & Co, best 2-horse iron plow, diploma.

E Boney, best turpentine hack, flat shave, round shave, diploma.

Remington Agr Co, best planter's hoe, garden rake, diploma.

H P Underhill, best grain drill and guano attachment, diploma.

W F Cook, best 1-horse plow, 1-horse subsoil plow, 1-horse swivel plow, 2-horse do, steel sweep, diploma.

Remington Agr Co, best "Needle" cotton gin, medal.

M Goldsmith & Son, T cotton tie, diploma.

W F Cook, best hay and fodder hand cutter, corn sheller, diploma.

J F Groves, best cotton planter, diploma.

J W Webb, best road wagon, cup.

W F Cook, best and largest display of agricultural implements, medal.

DEPARTMENT E—CLASS 2.

Poole & Hunt, best turbine, "Leffert's," best display of meritorious articles of machinery, diploma.

Giles & Murchison, best cider mill, best cotton tracks, diploma.

Jno A Hauser, model steam engine, silver.

Erie City Iron Works, best steam engine for farm use, medal.

DEPARTMENT E—CLASS 3.

Parker & Taylor, best cooking stove, best display of housefurnishing goods, diploma.

J B Farrar, best washing machine and wringer, diploma.

Hart, Bailey & Co., best iron fencing, city manufactured, diploma.

DEPARTMENT F—CLASS 1.

Miss Ella Grafflin, best pencil drawings, certificate.

Miss Maggie Robinson, best crayon drawings, certificate.

W Roddick, best pen and ink work, certificate.

Miss Sallie Hart, best oil painting, flowers, $5.

Miss Ella Hart, best oil painting, landscape, $5.

Miss Mary Darby, best water color painting, diploma.

DEPARTMENT H—CLASS 1.

T W Brown's Sons, best display of jewelry, diploma.

DEPARTMENT H—CLASS 2.

Lorentz & Ritter, for fine display of chemicals for manufacture of fertilizers, diploma.

G. Z. French, best southern-made lime, diploma; best collection of marls and minerals, medal.

DEPARTMENT B—CLASS 1.

W A Faison, best Devon bull, 4 years, $15.

W A Faison, best Devon bull, 1½ years, $5.

W A Faison, best Devon cow, 5 years, $10.

W A Faison, best Devon cow, 2½ years, $5.

J S Myers, best Durham bull, 3 years, $15.

L A Powell, best grade bull, 4 years, $15.

Robt Joyner, best grade bull, 2½ years, $10.

L A Powell, best grade bull, 2 years, $5.

W A Faison, best Devon and Durham cow, 8 years, $8.

Dr J R Marable, best Devon and Durham heifer, 2 years, $5.

Dr J R Marable, best Devon and Durham heifer, 1½ years, $3.

W A Faison, best Bramin and Devon heifer, 1½ years, $3.

L A Powell, best single fat steer, $2.

W A Faison, best herd stock cattle, $20. No report from committee and awarded by Board of Managers.

DEPARTMENT B—CLASS 2.

G Z French, best brood mare, $10.

G Z French, best single mule, $5.

J Stackhouse, best pair light-draft horse, $10.

T J Southerland, best stallion, $15.

T J Southerland, best matched horses, $10.

DEPARTMENT B—CLASS 3.

W A Faison, best pen grade ewes, $5.

W A Faison, best pen ewe lambs, $5.

DEPARTMENT B—CLASS 4

G Z French, best trio Brahmas, $2.

G Z French, best trio Cochins, $2

T J Southerland, best Rouen ducks, $2.

R O Grant, best game chickens, $2.

G Z French, best display and variety of poultry, $5.

Orders for premiums in cash or silver are ready for delivery and will be paid on presentation. Diplomas and certificates will be delivered as called for. Parties not residing in the city will please ask some friend to call on the undersigned and receipt for their premiums. Medals will be ready for delivery in January and will be handed to parties designated to receive them.

Wm. L. DeRosset,
Acting Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, the [illegible] instant, by the Rev. J. C. Hiden, [illegible] to Miss SUDA, daughter of W. T. Newell, Esq.

Darlington Southerner please copy.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, December the 9th, by the Rev. [illegible] G. McGIRT, to Miss MOLLIE E. BUFORD. No cards.

In this city, at St. James' Church, on the 8th instant, by Rev. Dr. Watson, MISS SUSIE H. LANE, to R. BRADLEY JEWETT. All of this city.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, Frank C. Singletary, in this city, December 22d, 1874, Mrs. SARAH J. SINGLETARY, aged [illegible] years and 17 days.

In Sampson County, N. C., after a short illness, MRS. CATHERINE, wife of Aaron [illegible] and eldest daughter of [illegible] and Johnson, and [illegible] Thomas Benton. Aged [illegible] years, 1 month, and 27 days. Deceased leaves a husband and eight children, and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss. But they mourn not as those without hope, for she was a devout Christian, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for twenty years. Her genial disposition won the affections of all who knew her. She was a kind friend and an obliging neighbor.

Of the pain of life is past
All her warfare now is o'er,
Death and pain behind are cast,
Grief and suffering are no more.

A. Friend.

December 9 1874.

Raleigh Christian Advocate please copy.

At Clarkton, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 9, ANNIE PEARL, only child of Jno. B. and Annie E. Wilkinson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.

"Verily, verily I say unto you their Angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven."

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a wonderful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid, or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A Cure of Liver Disease.

Rusk, Texas, May 10th, 1873.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weiged 82 lbs; now she weigh 140 lbs, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines.

WILLIAM MEAZEL.

From the Noted Scout, "Buffalo Bill."

Holland House, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Sir*—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.

W. F. CODY, ("Buffalo Bill.")

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—Fair week is over and the excitement attendant thereon has in a manner subsided. The wholesale markets generally, however, exhibit the dullness incident to the season, and in the leading staples the movement is unimportant, though prices have exhibited a particularly firmness. The retail trade particularly in holiday specialities is very active, the business streets presenting the appearance of more than usual animation, though of course this can last but for a few days, and we do not expect to see business show any animation or activity before the turn of the year. The Northern Commercial Press is now agitated as to what action Congress will take in Financial Legislation. A number of schemes have been set forth by the leading papers, but as we are, and have always favored inflation for the South, we of course hope that Congress will decide to give us more currency rather than increase the value of the little which is now in circulation here.

The N. Y. *Shipping and Commercial List* has the following relative to the general situation:

"As usual at this period, there is an increasing demand for money from the business classes for doubling the close of the year, but it is far from being as active as in previous years, or as has been generally expected. This is owing to the relaxation of large business and industrial enterprise all through the year, which has probably been the least satisfactory in its commercial aspects of any since the war. That some firms will be pinched to go through is to be expected under the circumstances; but in view of the general sanity and soundness of business no serious difficulty is apprehended among the mercantile classes. The banks are strong, and they are devoting their ability to the promotion of legitimate business interests, rather than the speculative. If the year has been a hard one for the trading classes, it is a satisfaction to know that the mistakes and abuses which precipitated the panic have been repaired and atoned for, and when the last traces of that unhappy event shall have disappeared, a new and better era of prosperity will dawn upon the country. That era will be hastened if Congress will but do its simple duty in regard to the finances. Let that body make the Nation's promises to pay as good as gold, and purge the tariff of all of its complications and absurdities, and it will lay the foundation for a prosperity which will be safe and enduring."

In our local market trade has been slow. In some branches of trade prices have rallied from the depression which has marked them for some weeks back but the markets generally are dull and inactive.

The naval store business in spirits turpentine and rosin has exhibited more firmness, and the former has rapidly advanced while the latter has been buoyant and firm for most of the week. The shipments for the week of naval stores and cotton were as follows: 3,379 bales cotton, 1,132 casks spirits turpentine, 6,032 bbls rosin; against 3,511 bales cotton, 2,084 casks spirits turpentine and 12,850 bbls rosin for last week.

Foreign freights are firm, with an ample supply of tonnage at command to meet the shipping demands.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufactures for the week are as follows:

COTTON.—Since our review of the 17th the cotton market has been very quiet, and there has actually been less trading doing, though the receipts have been large and better facilities have been offered to those who desired to handle the article. The depression of prices, caused by unfavorable telegrams from abroad have acted as a drawback to speculative trading, and the movement has been strictly legitimate. At the close the market is reported quiet and steady at the quotations annexed in table below;

The receipts for week were as follows:

Friday	677 bales.
Saturday	627 "
Monday	787 "
Tuesday	353 "
Wednesday	887 "
Thursday	

Being a total of —— bales, against 3,978 bales for last week.

The receipts and shipments at all ports for last week and since September 1st, as compared with corresponding time last year, as compiled by the New York *Financial Chronicle*, are shown as follows:

The receipts for the week were 860,065 bales; same week last year, 173,217 bales; since September 1, '73, 1,638,434 bales; same time last year, 1,328,131 bales. The shipments for the week were 117,017 bales; same week last year, 77,156 bales; since September 1, '73, 828,457 bales; same time last year, 608,787 bales. Stocks at all ports, 655,787 bales; same time last year, 525,461 bales.

The following are the official nominal quotations to-day:

Ordinary	11	cts.
Good Ordinary	12½	"
Low Middling	13	"
Middling	13½	"
Good Middling	13¾	"

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE FOR 1874-5.

The New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* a standard authority in the cotton trade, in its last issue has a careful and well considered estimate of the cotton crop for the current year, as compared with the actual receipts at the various ports for several years past, which we give below:

Ports.	Year ending Sept 1— 1875 Estimated	1874 Marketed	1873 Marketed
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Boston & Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern consumption	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total crop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The *Chronicle* says: In the above we have set down almost every port at lower figures than the estimates we have would warrant us in making. The overland, also, we have given at nearly forty thousand bales smaller than last year. In fact all our figures we have attempted to keep at the lowest point the facts will justify us in giving. For instance, our friends will see very little reason for placing the overland as we do, in the face of the increased movement north at Memphis, and the remarkable movement at St. Louis. Still not having had time to thoroughly examine into the subject, we adopt the views of one of our Western correspondents as being on the safe side. The result of our investigation, therefore, is that this crop will not be less than 4,300,000 bales.

ROSIN—We wrote our review of last week closing it with Wednesday evening the 16th. On Thursday the following day, there was no trading, the day being observed as a holliday. We take up the market on Friday and we find that Strained is firm at $1 80 bid. The following day $1 82½ is reached for Strained and again on Monday $1 85 is obtained. During these days in which prices were advancing there was a fair demand but there was lacking confidence in buyers to continue to make purchases and on Tuesday came a reaction which threw prices back to $1 80. The remainder of the week they have remained stationary and to-day, Thursday, the market closes steady at $1 80 for Strained.

Fine rosins continue firm and are held high in view of the fact that there is very little stock in market and receipts are light.

We have not heard of any dealings in futures during the week except except of transactions so small that prices are barely quotable.

Foreign freights continue high and the supply of tonnage is light this week.

The following is a synopsis of the sales for the week:

Friday—Sales of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $1 80 per bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 500 bbls. Strained at $1 80 and 500 bbls. do, at $1 82½ per bbl.

Monday—Sales of 200 bbls. Strained at $1 85 per bbl.

Tuesday—Sales of 1,000 bbls. Strained at $1 80 and 100 bbls Extra Pale at $6 50 per bbl.

Wednesday—Sales of 500 bbls. Strained at $1 80 per bbl.

Thursday—Sales of

The receipts for the week were 9,799 bbls. against 9,827 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 6,032 bbls against 12,850 bbls. for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 28,690 bbls. against 24,923 bbls. for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 80
Good Strained	1 85
No. 2	1 90
Extra No. 2	2 00
Low No. 1	2 50@3 00
No. 1	4 00@4 25
Extra No. 1	4 75@5 00
Low Pale	5 25@5 50
Pale	6 00@6 25
Window Glass	6 50@8 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has been firm nearly all the week and prices have advanced steadily from 32 cents to 34½ cents. The advance being regular, is considered sound and is not entirely based on the fluctuations of other markets, but is the result of an appreciation of the value of the article. At the close to-day the market is written firm at 34½ cents per gallon.

The receipts for the week were 1,294 casks against 1,777 casks for last week. The exports for the week were 1,132 casks against 2,084 casks for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 9,172 casks against 9,010 casks for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	100 casks at	32	cts. ₱ gal.
Saturday	200 "	" 33	"
Monday	300 "	" 34	"
Tuesday	250 "	" 34½	"
Wed'sday	100 "	" 34½	"

Thursday—No sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—We have to report a very steady market for this article during the past week. The receipts were fair in size but were not equal to the consumptive wants of distillers. For this reason there was no activity in making purchases, though the advance of Rosin and Spirits Turpentine warranted better prices and the receipts were taken at the current market rates. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 40 for hard and $2 40 for yellow dip and virgin.

The receipts for the week were 2,060 bbls, against 2,650 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 554 bbls against [illegible] bbls last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 2,212 bbls., against 1,861 bbls for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	370	$1 40	$2 40	$2 40
Saturday	138	1 40	2 40	2 40
Monday	160	1 40	2 40	2 40
Tuesday	700	1 40	2 40	2 40
Wed'y	200	1 40	2 40	2 40
Thursday	150	1 40	2 40	2 40

TAR—This article has not been so firm this week as it was last, and there has been a reaction of prices, which resulted in a decline of 20 cents. At the close to-day the market is steady at $1 65 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 936 bbls against 622 bbls for last week. The exports for the week were 430 bbls against 238 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 1,898 bbls against 3,973 bbls for last week.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	50 bbls at	$1	85	per bbl.
Saturday	100 "	"	1 65	"
Monday	260 "	"	1 65	"
Tuesday	200 "	"	1 65	"
Wednesday	200 "	"	1 65	"
Thursday	150 "	"	1 65	"

GRAIN—There has been a good demand for grain during the week, and prices have ruled steady. Corn—There were three cargo arrivals of corn during the week—only one, however, was reported as sold, containing 1,050 bushels at 80 cents. These figures show an advance of 2 cents on last reported sales. At the close two cargoes were offering, but had not met sale. The market for cargoes is quoted quiet and steady at 80, Prices from store have been steady. The receipts for the week were as follows: From Philadelphia, 4,050 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,400 bushels; from New York, 1,890 bushels; per schr., Sullivan, 1,050 bushels; per schr., Wm Davis, 927 bushels, per schr., May Bryan, 1,800 bushels; and per Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 189 bushels. The following quotations prevail from store: Yellow and mixed corn 85 cents, and white meal 97½ cents @ $1 00 ₱ bush; highest figures including sacks. Oats—The market is quiet and unchanged in price. Quotations from store are 80 to 82 cts ₱ bushel, including sacks. Peas—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 05@$1 10 ₱ bushel, and $1 15@$1 25 for white ₱ bushel. Rice. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. Corn Meal—The demand is light and the stock is equal to the enquiry prevailing. Sales from store at $1 00 to $1 05 ₱ bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS.—The market for provisions is quiet and easier at the West, but there is no material change in the condition of trade here. Bacon is in good demand, and the stock is not large, however, there is no stringency of supply. North Carolina bacon is in better stock. The lots offered for sale were not sufficiently large to create any excitement and prices are quiet.

The following from the Cincinati *Price Current* shows the state of the Western market. It says:

The market has been irregular during the week. There was a rally, which was indicated in our last report, which, however, was of short duration, and then the market became heavy and drooping, prices suffering a decline of about ½@¾ per cent. ₱ lb on the average. There was a large increase in the foreign exports last week, but this was owing to the accumulation of stock which should have been cleared the week preceding, and therefore the effect upon the market was less than it otherwise would have been. The trade seems to be waiting for the preliminary reports of the packing at interior points, and packers are operating with greater caution than has been manifested during the early part of the season, the believers in the theory of a short, having had their faith shaken by the want of evidence to support it. At the lower prices current there has been considerable covering of short contracts for future delivery and some speculative purchases, but it is appearant that the army of confident buyers of futures has been decimated, and transactions have been restricted by the offishness of buyers. Lard has maintained its position better than meats and seems to command more confidence than any other article in view of the lighter yield, which seems to be general, and which the *Price Current* pointed out early in the season as the natural result of the existing circumstances.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 9@9½ cents for shoulders, 12@13½ cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8@8½ cents for shoulders and 11@12 cents for clear rib sides.—Lard—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 17@18 cents ₱ lb.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks; prices unchanged.

CATTLE—The demand has been fair for beef cattle during the week, but the arrivals were light and the sales small. Prime beeves sell at 8½@9 cents ₱ lb on the hoof.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 15@1 20 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ₱ lb for prime.

PEANUTS—The new crop of peanuts are now coming in pretty freely, and the market seems to have fairly opened. The following prices prevailed to-day;

Fancy	$1 50
Extra Prime	1 30@1 40
Prime	1 25
Ordinary—Nominal	

FERTILIZERS—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $18; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$61 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 18—Swedish Barque Ulrika, Frondald, Newport, Wales, (35 days), E Peschau & Westermann.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

German Barque Charlotte, Willis, Rotterdam, E Peschau & Westermann.

Schr Anna Shepard, Terry, Providence, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr William, Davis, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Mag Bryan, Dudley, Elizabeth City, B F Mitchell & Son.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New-York, A D Cazaux.

Dec 23—Schr Emeline G Sawyer; Hall, (18 days) Aguadilla, Port au Prince, G G Barder & Co.

Br Brig C C Van Horn, Hooker, (2 days) Savannah, Sprunt & Hinson.

Steamer D Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

CLEARED.

Dec. 18—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Nor Brig Ara, ——, Liverpool, Williams & Murchison.

Schr E J Heraty, Cannon, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship Achilles, Tupper, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Walter E Palmer, Randall, Porto Rico, G G Barker & Co, cargo by Northrop & Cumming.

Br Brig Maria Lamb, Jenkins, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.

Dec 21—Schr Rob't Palmer, Dennison, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Seventy Six, Teel, Savannah, G G Barker & Co., with ballast.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr Hattie Card, Moore, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Dec 22—Ger. Barque Clio, Schuppe, Bremen, Barry Bros.

Schr Lucy Holmes, Teel, Jackmel, Hayti, G G Barker & Co.

Steamer D Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—120 bales cotton, 1,117 bbls rosin, 50 bbls pitch, 137 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls tar, 2 pkgs mdse, 9 empty hhds.

Philadelphia—Schr E J Heraty—4,956 juniper bolts, 254,166 feet lumber.

New York—Steamship Achilles—1,110 bales cotton, 559 bbls rosin, 190 bbls crude turpt, 6 casks spts turpt, 400 bushe's peanuts, 14 casks kaolin, 3 bales hides, 35 pkgs mdse.

New York—Schr Rob't Palmer, 2,465 bbls rosin.

Baltimore—Steamship D J Foley, 55 casks spirits turpentine, 229 bbls rosin, 117 bales cotton, 13 beer kegs, 134 bbls tar, 256 bush peanuts.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer, 1,059 bbls rosin, 299 bales cotton, 28 beer kegs, 64 bbls tar, 210 bushs peanuts, 2,000 feet lumber, 10,000 shingles, 23 casks kaoline, 4 bbls brass, 22 bales yarn, 13 tons old iron, 2 bdls hides, 6 bales rags, 12 pckgs madse, 1 bbl whisky.

New York—Schr Hattie Card, 1,200 bbls rosin.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool—Nor Brig Ara—619 bales cotton, 200 bbls rosin.

Liverpool—Br Brig Maria Lamb—100 bbls crude turpt, 741 bbls rosin, 950 bales cotton.

Porto Rico—Schr Walter E Palmer—115,000 ft lumber.

Bremen—German Barque Clio—1,050 bales cotton.

Jackmel, Hayti—Schr Lucy Holmes, 72,559 feet lumber, 25,000 shingles, 14 bbls potatoes, 3 bbls oil.

THE BUFFALO WATER,

For Sale.

THE LITHIA WATER of the Virginia Buffalo Springs or the water of the old Buffalo Springs, put up in boxes containing one Dozen Half Gallon bottles, will be supplied to order delivered at the Scottsburg Depot of the Richmond & Danville Railroad at $6 per box, to be paid in advance. The LITHIA water has made as remarkable cures as any upon record in affections of the Bladder and Kidneys and in Dyspepsia. It has also given decided relief in Gouty and Rheumatic affections In the diseases of Women and in Dyspepsia the water of the old Spring is regarded as well nigh specific. Address

THOMAS F. GOODE,
Buffalo Springs,
Mecklenburg County, Va.

sept 4 211-Stab-6m

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

New York, December 23—Noon.—Stocks active and lower. Money 3 per cent. Gold 111½. Sterling Exchange—long $4 85; short $4 90½. Government Securities dull. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet—sales of 2,036 bales; uplands 14½ cents; Orleans 14¾ cents. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn quiet and firm. Pork heavy—old $19 75. Lard firm—steam 13 13-16 cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 37 cents. Rosin $2 15 to $2 20 for strained. Freights firm.

Financial.

New York, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Money in good demand at 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange firm at 485½. Gold 111½ to 111¾. Government Securities dull and stronger. State Bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet—sales of 2,386 bales at 14½ to 14¾ cents. Southern flour unchanged. Wheat opened one cent better with a fair demand, closed quiet. Corn a shade firmer—old heavy and 1 cent lower. Coffee firmer and quiet at 17½ to 19½ cents (gold) for Rio. jobbing demand good. Suger quiet and unchanged at 7¾ to 8¼ cents for fair to good refining, and 8¾ cents for prime. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady; prime 8¼ cents. Rosin steady at $2 15 to $2 20 for strained. Spirits turpentine steady at 37 cents. Pork lower; old mess $19 50. Beef quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam 13 to 13 1-16 cents. Whisky unsettled, closing dull at $1 02½.

Cotton—net receipts 932 bales; gross receipts, 6,936 bales. Futures closed firm with sales of 30,600 bales, as follows: December, 13¾ cents; January, 13⅞ cents; February, 14½ cents; March, 14 31-32 cents; April, 15¼ cents; May, 15⅝ cents; June, 16¼ cents; July, 16⅜ cents; August, 16 9-16 cents.

Savannah, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Cotton firm—middling 13⅝ cents; low middling 13⅛ cents; good ordinary 12½ cents; net receipts 4,144 bales; gross receipts 4,144 bales; exports coastwise 958 bales; sales 1,796 bales; stock on hand 104,703 bales.

Louisville, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull and declining; white 70 cents; mixed 67 cents. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—shoulders 9½ cents; clear rib 12 cents, sugar cured hams 14½ cents. Lard 14½ to 15½ cents. Whisky 97 cents.

Cincinnati, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Flour dull. Corn in fair demand at 69 to 71 cents. Pork quiet and firm at $18 75 to $19 62½. Lard firm—steam rendered 13 cents; kettle 14 cents. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky steady 97 cents.

Charleston, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Cotton firm for good quality—middling 13 15-16 to 14 cents; low middling 13½ to 13 9-16 cents; good ordinary 12½ to 12¾ cents; net receipts 2,691 bales; exports coastwise 439 bales; sales of 1,500 bales; stock on hand 68,760 bales.

New Orleans, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet and easy—middling 14 cents; low middling 13½ cents; good ordinary 12½ cents; net receipts 2,858 bales; gross 4,592 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,176 bales; sales 2,400 bales; sales last evening 4,000 bales; stock on hand 222,980 bales.

Augusta, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Cotton demand fair; middling 13½ cents; low middling, 13 cents; good ordinary, 12¼ cents; net receipts 1,095 bales; sales 1,526 bales.

Baltimore, Dec. 23—6 P M—Cotton dull and easy; middling 14 cents; gross receipts 547 bales; exports coastwise 125 bales; sales 70 bales; sales to spinners 25 bales; stock on hand 2,866 bales.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 14½ cents; low middling 13⅞ cents; good ordinary 13 cents; net receipts 589 bales; gross receipts 816 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable.

Liverpool, Dec. 23—Noon.—Cotton quiet; uplands 7½ to 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier; sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, shipped January and February, 7½d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—uplands 7½d to 7⅝d; the sales to-day include 6,000 bales of American.

3:30 P. M—Cotton—sales on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December, 7½d; do, nothing below low middling, shipped December and January, 7½d.

A Man in Ruins.—One of the saddest spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorants, Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay. 1w

Our Living and Our Dead.

Prospectus of 2nd Volume.

Newbern, N. C., August 15, 1874.

"Our Living and Our Dead" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at $3 per year in advance.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the Record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State.

In addition to the War Record of North Carolina, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, *thus making it pre-eminently a State periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride.*

The Magazine will take the place of the newspaper, having same title, published by me during the past twelve months.

The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, *to remit promptly,* as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and *ready money* is needed.

S. D. POOL.

Address, till further notice, "Our Living and Our Dead," Newbern, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina.

Exchanges will please copy.

aug 15 193—

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These pills open the bowels and correct all billious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills.

Prepared only by J. H. Schenck & Son, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box.

Flashing in their pearly sheen,
From the glorious coralline,
See those teeth untarnished!
White alike the back and front
Yes, by the fragrant SOZODONT
May beauty's mouth be garnished!

A great many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them it is the easiest thing in the world; give *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* two or three times a week.

dec 19 300-w1wd&

A gentleman in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* After using it a short time his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.

dec 19 300-d&w1w

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes of the Market

Beeswax per lb	28 a 30
Barrels, Spts T, each	0 00 a 2 75
2d hand	0 00 a 3 00
New	
Candles, per lb.,	13 a 13
Tallow	00 a 15
Adamantine	50 a 55
Sperm	
Coffee, per lb.,	32½a 25
Java	25 a 28
Laguayra	22½a 25
Rio	25 a 28
St. Domingo	19½a 20
Flax	15½a15½
Double Anchor	7 a 10
Rope per lb	1 25a1 30
Corn Meal, per bushel	
Domestics,	10 a 13
Sheeting, per yard	000 a 1 25
Yarn, per 5 lb	65 a 90
Feathers, per lb	
Fish, per bbl.,	
Mackerel,	18 00a22 00
No. 1	00 a17 50
No. 2	11 a12 00
No. 3	5 50 a 7 50
Mullets	
Herring,	8 00 a 9 00
East	0 00 a12 50
N. C. roe	8 00 a10 00
do cuts	7 00 a 8 00
do gros	7 a 7½
Dry Cod	
Flour, per bbl, Northern,	7 50 a10 50
Family	6 25 a 7 00
Superfine	7 25 a 8 25
Ex Super	
North Carolina,	10 00 a 10 50
Family	7 75 a 8 25
Superfine	16 a 22
Glue, per lb	25 a 28
Gunny Bags	00 00 a70 00
Guano, Guanape, Per ton	
Grain, per bushel,	1 20 a 125
Corn	80 a 82½
Oats	1 25 a 1 30
Peas, Cow	8¼ a 9
Rice, per lb	8½ a 9½
Carolina	
Hides, per lb.,	6½ a 7
Green	11 a 15
Dry	
Hay, per 100 lbs,	1 25 a 1 50
Eastern	1 45 a 1 50
Northern	
Iron, per lb.,	7½ a 8
English, assorted	6 a 10
American refined	9 a 00
American, sheet	9 a 00
Swede	1 15 a 1 25
Hoop, per ton	
Liquors, per gal, (domestic)	1 25 a 4 00
Whiskey	2 00 a 3 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R.	4 00 a 7 00
Gin	4 00 a 9 00
Brandy	1 50 a 9 00
do Apple,	2 25 a 3 50
do Peach	
Lumber, (Mill)	15 00 a17 00
Flooring Boards	20 00 a25 00
Wide do	00 00 a22 00
Scantling	00 00 a25 00
Ship Stuff	
Lime, (from store)	00 00 a 1 [illegible]
Rockport	[illegible] 00 a 1 [illegible]
Rockland	
Molasses, per gallon,	44 a [illegible]
Cuba, hhds	46 a [illegible]
do bbls	33 a [illegible]
Sugar house	35 a [illegible]
do bbls	45 a 1[illegible]
Syrup, bbls	80 a 0[illegible]
do New Orleans	
Nails, per lb	4 50 a [illegible]
Cut	
Oils, per gallon,	0 00 a [illegible]
Sperm	1 40 [illegible]
Linseed	1 75 a 3 00
Machinery	20 a 25
Kerosene	2 25 a 2 75
Pea Nuts	
Potatoes,	
Sweet	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl	2 85 a 3 25
Provisions, per lb., N. C. Bacon	
Hams	18 a 19
Middlings	13 a 14
Shoulders	10½a 11
Hog round	12½a 14
Western Bacon, (Smoked)	16 a 17
Hams	12½a 12½
Middlings	9½a 9¾
Shoulders	
(Dry Salted)	13½a 14
Middlings	10½a 11
Shoulders	0 a 12½
Lard, North Carolina	16½a 17
do Northern	17 a 20
Butter, North Carolina	35 a 40
do Northern	18 a 20
Cheese	
Pork, Northern, per bbl	20 00 a 20 50
City Mess	00 00 a 16 50
Thin	16 00 a 17 00
Rump	1 15 a 1 20
Salt, Alum, per sack 2 bush.	0 00 a 0 00
Liverpool, sack, ground cargo	0 00 a 1 25
From store	0 00 a 1 25
American	
Sugar, per lb,	00 a 9
Porto Rico	11a 11½
C	10½a 10
B	11½a 12
A	12½a 12
[illegible]	
Soap, per lb,	7½ a 7½
[illegible]	
Shingles, per M.,	6 50 a 9 00
Contract	2 25 a 2 75
Common	
Staves, per M,	00 00 a 00 00
W O hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Red Oak hhd	
Timber, per M.,	00 00 a 00 00
Shipping	12 00 a 18 50
Mill prime to extra	8 00 a 12 00
Mill	4 25 a 6 00
Inferior to ordinary	10 a 11
Tallow per lb	

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER
I. B. Grainger, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	110	112
Silver	105	108
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		Par
Exchange 60 days on Northern cities		1½
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex Coupon	30	
Do. Funding 1866	22	
Do. " 1868	[illegible]	
Do. new 6's	[illegible]	
Do. Special Tax 6's	11	
N. C. Bonds issued to N C Road	50	
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7's (Gold Int.)	90	
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds 8's	75	
Wilmington City bonds 8's	75	
" " 7's	80	
" " old 6's	65	
" " new 6's	65 Gold in	
" " 8's	80	
New Hanover County bonds (10 year) 6's (Gold Int.)	70	
New Hanover County bonds, (5 year) 6's (Gold Int.)	92	
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par, 100)	61	
North Carolina R.R. " (" 100)	45	
W., C. & R. R. R. " (" 50)	00	
Wil. Gas Light Co. " (" 50)	70	
Bank of New Hanover "	25	23
First National Bank "	100	110
Wilmington B'ld'g Asso'n "	45	70
Mechanics' " "	43	65
Navassa Guano Co "	100	110

Wanted!

A LADY TO TEACH THREE Children in a private family. Address,

Dr. E. W. WARD,
Duck Creek P. O. Onslow Co., N. C.

dec 21 302-w2t

500 BALES HAY, PRIME Eastern and North River.

PLANTING POTATOES, Early Rose and Peerless.

Full line of Groceries.

For sale low by
GRANT & LINTON.

dec 2 289-d&wit

WE HAVE SOME VERY FINE

Christmas Goods

FOR OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

The choicest of everything in our line.

CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,
5 & 7 North Front St.

dec 21 304

Corn, Hay and Oats.

2,000 Bushe's Corn,
250 Bales Eastern Hay,
1,000 Bushels Oats.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

dec 21 302

Merry Christmas!

Grand Opening and Handsome Display of Holiday Goods.

Now is the Time!

Come Early!

Christmas Goods

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Choice Selected Clusters of Malaga Grapes,
French Confections, Cornette,
Ridley's Broken Candy,
Havana Oranges,
Fire Works,
Fire Crackers,
Torpedoes,
and every description of Christmas Tree trimmings. Come and be convinced of the great reduction in prices.

At GEO. MYERS',
11 & 13 South Front St.

dec 23 304

C. H. W. RUNGE.

CELERY,
VALENCIA AND MESSINA ORANGES,
WUNER WURSUL,
DRESSED TURKEYS.

63 Market Street.

dec 21 306-tf

WEDDING CARDS and VISITING CARDS a specialty at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1874.

THE FAIR.

First Annual Fair of the New Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, the third day of the Fair, was much more disagreeable than any of its predecessors. The clouds overhead were thick and a fine, misty rain fell during the earlier part of the day. Still it did not detain people from visiting the Fair and there were vast crowds present throughout the day, composed of our own city folks as well as visitors from other places, among whom we noticed many fair ladies. Each train that arrived brought in fresh additions to the crowd and the number of these present has been variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000.

The Charlotte Cadets were present, escorted by the Cornet Concert Club in their new uniforms, and furnishing a splendid sight for the ladies who occupied the balconies of the Halls and the grounds to witness the skillful evolutions of the boys and to hear the delicious music furnished by the band. The visit of these Cadets will long be rememberd with much pleasure by the citizens of Wilmington.

The Awarding Committees were at work during the latter part of the day, and the merits of the different articles were fairly discussed and the premiums and diplomas adjudged, with satisfaction, we hope, to all. Quite a number of articles had been added to those previously placed in Floral Hall, and the three floors of the building were thronged throughout the entire day.

As on the previous day, the races were very fine and attracted much attention, and the Grand Stand was well filled during the greater portion of the day. The races were as follows:

First Race—Trotting race, mile heats, best three in five. Carolina Central Railway purse of $300, open to all, as follows: $200 to first horse, $75 to second horse and $25 to third horse. For horses that have never beat [illegible]. Four or more to start. Time to beat, 2:40. Entries: Quicksy, by E. [illegible]roy; Lady Patterson, by B. R. [illegible]; Molsey, by J. A. Chambers; Shoo Fly, by T. J. Southerland.

Lady Patterson won the first heat in [illegible], when Shoo Fly was distanced; [illegible] won the second heat in 2:35; [illegible] the third in 2:36; Lady Patterson the fourth in 2:44; and Lady Patterson the fifth, in 2:45. Lady Patterson was awarded the first money, [illegible] the second and Quicksy the [illegible].

[illegible] Race—Running race, [illegible] two in three. Brown [illegible] purse of $100; the Association [illegible] for the second horse, $2[illegible] [illegible] more to start. Entries: [illegible] Flood & Cash; Boston, [illegible] Williamson; Accident, by [illegible] Wilson & Co. Prussian won [illegible] in [illegible]2, when Boston [illegible] Prussian won the [illegible] in 1:51. Prussian was [illegible] first money and Accident [illegible].

[illegible] Race—Running race, one [illegible] purse of $75, as follows: [illegible], $25 to second horse. [illegible] to start; catch weights. [illegible] Accident, by Barton, Wilson & Co.; Mildew, by J. Weldon & Sons; Piney Woods by J. W. Fawcett. Won [illegible] Mildew in 1:53, Piney Woods second and Accident third. The [illegible] money was awarded to Mildew and the second to Piney Woods.

FOURTH DAY.

The attendance at the Fair Grounds [illegible] Friday, the last of the Fair, was larger than we have ever known it on [illegible] day of any of our previous [illegible]. There were many ladies present, and the trains which ran every half hour from the city, carried out [illegible] additions to the crowd. The committees completed their lists of awards and the result was announced during the afternoon. The premium list was intended for publication to-day, but was not sent in last night, and will, therefore, probably appear to-morrow.

The principal interest of the day centered in the races, and in these there was variety enough to please any one. The races during the day were as follows:

First Race—Trotting race for purse of $25, one mile heat. J. W. Southerland entered Grey Eagle, J. E. Lamb entered Sand Fiddler, Wm. Atkinson entered Cockade Girl and Geo. F. Tilley entered Toby. Won by Cockade Girl in 3:21.

Second Race—Running race, mile heats, best two in three, for Purcell House purse of $100, as follows: First horse $75; second horse, $25. Barton, Wilson & Co. entered Accident; J. Weldon & Sons entered Mildew and G. F. Williamson entered Boston. Mildew won the first heat in 2:01, Boston having been distanced and ruled out, and Mildew won the second heat in 1:54. The first money was awarded to Mildew and the second to Accident.

Third Race—Boys foot race, half mile heat, for boys under 15 years. For special premium offered by C. D. Myers, of ten silver half dollars placed across the track in front of the winning stand. Eleven boys entered. William Sheehan came in first in 5:01 and secured six of the coins, Joseph Lippitt was second and got two coins, and Charles Borden, who was the third in, secured two coins.

Fourth Race—Trotting race for purse of $20; mile heats; best two in three. B. R. Perry entered Billy Grant and E. Pomeroy entered Henry Clay. Billy Grant won the first heat in 2:57, and the second heat in 2:55, and was therefore awarded the money.

Fifth Race—Foot race for boys similar to that arranged for the third race, except that a special premium of $5 was offered by Mr. James Heaton for the first boy in. William Beaman won the race in 4:50 and secured three pieces of silver, in addition to the special premium; George Craig was next and got one piece, L. Brissett 2, L. Alderman 1, and J. Risley 3.

Sixth Race—Scrub running race, half mile heat, no purse. G. Hall entered Dixie and L. B. Grainger entered Belle. The race was won by Dixie in 55 seconds.

At the conclusion of the regular races, some private entertainments of an [illegible] followed. Small sums [illegible] by the various gentlemen present were contended for by various aspiring individuals of color. And so ended the racing programme.

Rumor.

The Asheville *Citizen* says: It is rumored that the Carolina Central R. R. Co. have purchased the Western N. C. Road, and will go to work at once. Considering that the road can only be sold at public auction, and no such auction having yet taken place, we are inclined to doubt the rumor. The C. C. wants the W. N. C., but can't "see it" as yet. We certainly would hail work on the W. N. C. with real joy. Let it be begun by any one.

Parents should consider well their responsibility for the habits their children form. Let all remember success depends upon ability; ability depends upon habits of thought and action.

Carolina Central Railway—Dinner to Edward Mathews Esq.

There was a very agreeable *impromptu* dinner yesterday at the Purcell House, at which we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Edward Mathews of New York City. The time was short, very short, for Mr. Mathews arrived in the city only the night before and it was not until yesterday morning after bereakfast that he consented to anything like a public compliment being paid him. Indeed when notified of the purpose before arriving here he peremptorly declined by telegram.

Notwithstanding all this, however, mine host of the Purcell rose fully to the height of the occasion and provided an elegant dinner. The wines too, were capital. Some of our most prominent citizens were present, among them Messrs. Hugh Waddell, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Henry Nutt, E. Kidder, Col. S. L. Fremont, Robert Strange, G. R. French, F. W. Kerchner, S. N. Martin, W. B. Binford, I. B. Grainger, O. G. Parsley, Jr., and C. H. Roberts.

Dr. DeRosset presided with Mr. Mathews on his right and Dr. Roberts on his left. After the viands were disposed of and the champagne began to circulate, Dr. DeRosset proposed the health of the guest, Mr. Mathews, which was seconded by Colonel Strange, who set forth what Mr. Mathews had done for the old North State in general and for Wilmington in particular.

Mr. Mathews responded, expressing his pleasure at the cordial hospitality he had received during his visit to North Carolina; his confidence in the success of the road and its speedy connection with the net work of railways in the Mississippi Valley. He expressed the opinion also that the Carolina Central was destined to become at an early day the eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific Railway, and showed the advantages that would thereby accrue to the city of Wilmington. Mr. Mathews spoke at some length and was cheered throughout.

When Mr. Mathews had concluded Dr. DeRosset, as one of the oldest of the commercial community present and occupying the seat of honor rose to express his admiration of the wonderful energy of our honored guest in the prosecution of the great work which he had undertaken, and of the almost incredible financial skill and ability which he has displayed in pushing it on single-handed, and without interruption, under the peculiar difficulties which have existed through the country for more than a year past. He added that it was his firm belief that what has already been accomplished will promote the growth and prosperity of our city more than all the great works which have previously been constructed, and when its transmontane connections (which must necessarily be made) shall have been completed, that our future will be such as none of us can now fully realize, even in imagination.

All honor then be to the man to whom we already owe so much, and may he long live to witness the beneficent results which he has been so largely instrumental in bestowing upon our city and State, and to be rewarded a [illegible] for the venture which he has so boldly and liberally made in [illegible].

Letters from Hon. W. A. Wright and Hon. [illegible] Badgers expressing their regret at their inability to be present were read. Col. Fremont then proposed the health of Mr. Badgers, who after some remarks [illegible] that gentleman and the Wilmington [illegible] Railroad, was duly drank.

Mr. French then proposed the following, which was drank with the honors:

[illegible] to the name of Mr. Mathews who so nobly furnished means to [illegible] accomplish so great a work [illegible] connect on by rail from Wilmington to Charlotte, from the Ocean to the Mountains.

The next toast was to the officers and others connected with the Carolina Central Railway who had done so much toward its completion. Mr. [illegible] called up Mr. Henry Nutt by a reference to the River and Bar Improvements. Mr. Nutt responded briefly, giving the most encouraging account of the progress of the work for the improvement of the bar, and then, the hour for his departure having arrived, Mr. Mathews bid us all good bye for a time, and the party broke up, wishing him a safe and pleasant trip home.

David Martin Respited.

The official communication from the Governor to Sheriff Manning, covering the commutation of the sentence of David Martin, the boy murderer, who was to have been hung Firday, to imprisonment for life, was forwarded as a registered letter and did not therefore, come to hand until yesterday morning. As soon as he had received it the Sheriff went to the jail and called Martin from his cell, telling him that he had received a document from the Governor which would save him from the hanging to which he had been sentenced. The boy had but little to say in reply, and all that could be gotten out of him was that he "did'nt care." It was an eleventh hour respite as the gallows had been already prepared and the rope that was *not* destined to hang David Martin was knotted for the occasion. He was baptized yesterday by Rev. James B. White, of St. Thomas' Church, who has been instructing him for the past two months. Martin will probably be sent to Raleigh to be placed in the Penitentiary, early next week. The following is a copy of the official document containing the commutation of the sentence:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Curtis H. Brogden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of North Carolina:

To all who shall see these presents greeting:

Whereas, David Martin, at the Fall Term, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, of the Superior Court of Law of New Hanover County, was convicted of murder, and by judgment of said Court was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, December the 18th, A. D. 1874;

And Whereas, It has been made to appear to me that the case is one fit for the exercise of executive clemency;

Now therefore, I, Curtis H. Brogden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in consideration of the premises and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution of the State, do by these presents commute the said sentence to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Penitentiary; and upon the condition that this commutation shall not extend to any other offence whereof the said David Martin may have been guilty.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at our city of Raleigh this 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the ninety-ninth year of our independence.

(Signed) C. H. Brogden.

By the Governor,

J. B. Neathery,
Private Secretary.

Fire at Kelley's Cove.

We learn that a fire occurred at Kelley's Cove, on the Cape Fear, about 40 miles above this city, on Thursday night, which destroyed a store building occupied by Mr. W. C. Croom, together with the goods therein, belonging to Mr. Croom. We could not find out the amount of the loss, but understand that it was nearly all covered by insurance.

A Natural Curiosity.

Mr. Houston, President of the Monroe Bank, who is now in the city, brought down one of the most beautiful natural curiosities that we have ever seen. It is in the shape of a piece of slate-rock which was found, with others of the same kind, 21½ feet below the surface, in a railroad cut about 10 miles east of Monroe. The curiosity consists in a beautiful delineation, on the face of the rock; of a landscape, exhibiting trees, banks and a water course. The branches and leaves of the trees, although very small, are an almost perfect imitation of nature, and it needs but a slight effort of the imagination to see the shimmer of the water in the creek below and the blue of the sky in the distance beyond the trees. The representation is formed by means of a fine strata of a brown texture, which seems imbedded in the coarse rock to the depth of an inch or more. Mr. Houston has donated the specimen to the Wilmington Library Association, who will place it in their museum of curiosities.

For the Journal.

SUNDAY READING.

Elihu: A Biblical Study.

Dr. Conant, in his translation of the Book of Job, tells us that there need be no doubt that Job was a veritable historical person; and, in support of this view, he adduces, of course, the well-known passages in Ezekiel xiv. 14-20, and in James v. ii. He seems, rather to assume than to vouch for the historical existence of Job's three friends, and of Elihu; but it seems to us that the unhistorical, or mythical, or dramatic character of these personages would be very difficult—nay, impossible—to prove, and that such a view is compassed with insuperable objections. We believe that Dr. Conant is, in the main, right, though bold, in the following positions, viz: That the discourses in the Book of Job, "all proceed from the inspired writer;" that "the supposition that we have here the very words of Job and his friends; that uninspired men expressed themselves thus, and the sacred writer only reports their language, is too absurd to be entertained for a moment; that the whole is the production of the inspired writer, and this is the mode selected by Divine Wisdom for giving us the discussion of the various topics of the book."

The only exceptions which we feel disposed to take to the statements just quoted are—First, that the assumption that Job's three friends (and we may add Elihu, and why not Job himself?) were uninspired men, is only an assumption, though probably a correct one; and, second that the adsurdity of the view opposed to his own, is, perhaps, somewhat overstated. We do not believe that it is easy to settle the extent (if any) to which we are to regard Job and the other characters of the book as inspired men; and while we are not sure that they were inspired—and, indeed, are inclined to adopt Dr. Conant's view as correct—still, when we find Paul (1 Cor. III. 19) quoting Eliphaz (in Job V. 13,) and introducing the quotation with the formula, "as it is written," we confess that our view is not so satisfactory, nor so free from difficulties as one could wish.

We may make out a pretty satisfactory proof of Elihu's existence as a historical character, however, whatever may be thought of his inspiration. Our proof rests on much the same basis as does that of the historical existence of Job, though the argument varies somewhat in its form.—True, we can point to no passage (outside of the Book of Job) in which the historical character of Elihu is assumed; but we are informed that he was a Buzite; and in Gen. xxii., 20, 21, we learn that Buz was a son of Nahor, Abraham's brother. The historical existence of Job's three friends can be made out upon the same sort of evidence.

The character of Elihu has been very variously estimated. Some have regarded him as the mouth-piece of Jehovah. This view seems to rest upon the fact, that Elihu condemns both Job and his friends; and upon the further fact, that Jehovah does not condemn Elihu (as he does Job and his three friends) in the closing chapters of the book.

To our mind this is exceedingly strange reasoning. If wholesale condemnation of one's associates be evidence of special inspiration from the Almighty, then the days of inspiration are certainly not passed; for no one of us need go very far to find some querulous critic, who could do wonders in this direction. We confess that we have no special reason for believing that scolding is any proof of inspiration. If Jehovah's silence as to Elihu is to be regarded as proof of the Divine indorsation of the views expressed by him, then we have the indorsation of the devil; for he too is a charcter in the drama, and Jehovah does not condemn him at the close.

On the other hand, we cannot agree with those who go to the other extreme, as some have done, and say that Elihu was a conceited upstart, and that Jehovah does not notice him, because he had said nothing that was worth noticing. He said some things that were true; and, upon the whole, we are not sure that he does not speak about as well as the others. It is very certain that all these characters (Job not excepted) had partial, imperfect and unsatisfactory views of the character and course of Divine Providence; but we cannot see that this was more conspicuously true of Elihu than of the other interlocutors; nor, to tell the plain truth, do we see that it was more true of any of them than it is now of nearly all the speakers who attempt to enter upon the same field of discussion. If a man, now-a-days, can talk for ten minutes on "the interpretation of Providence," and not utter a good deal of nonsense, you may be sure that he is one out of a thousand. How many of us heard sermons at the beginning of the late war, proving (?) that the Southern Confederacy *must* succeed, because God was just? And how many men, after the war was over, were brought, by just this sort of reasoning, to adopt the maxim, that "Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions?" The maxim has an infidel sound, it is true; but it has a great deal more sense, and a great deal more *truth* in it, than can be found in the reasoning from which it is a natural recoil. How many of us, since the war, have been hearing and reading vast masses of nonsense about the "logic of events," proving that slavery was wrong because "Providence had abolished it;" when any man of sense ought to be able to see, at a glance, that the same arguments, before the war, would have proved that slavery was right because "Providence had established it." If the abolition of slavery under the permission of Divine Providence shows that slavery was wrong, how can we escape the conclusion that kidnapping slaves was right? Was not this done under the same Providence? The truth is that we know of no department of thought on which men—yes, *good, pious, Christian* men—talk so much nonsense and impiety and downright profanity, as they do talk when they undertake to "interpret Providence."

Now it was just precisely this that Elihu and the other interlocutors were attempting. The very point before them was, "*Why has God done this thing?*" But God had not told any one why He had done it; and if He had told His reason, we do not believe that any living man could have understood it. Further: When Jehovah is introduced at the close, he does not explain anything to anybody. He distinctly refuses to do anything of the kind. Nay, he does just the reverse of explaining. He adds problem to problem, and puzzle to puzzle, and mystery to mystery, and then explains nothing.

It would seem that men are wonderfully slow to learn the very important lesson which the Book of Job certainly does teach—namely, that we are not to darken counsel by words without knowledge. Human learning has done very little for any man, if it has not taught him to take some account of human *ignorance*.

"I don't know" is a very short answer, and a very simple one; but it often requires wisdom to enable a man to give this answer to the questions which any fool can answer with glibness, and with perfect satisfaction to *himself*. "I don't know," "I don't know," "I don't know," said one of the ablest men in America, in reply to question after question propounded to him by a pert student in one of our Universities. "Why, Dr. Bledsoe," said the youngster, "I thought when I came to the University you would tell us everything that we did'nt know." "You are very much mistaken," said the Doctor. "I can tell you what I do know; and that will be quite a *short* story; but if I were to undertake to tell you all that *you don't* know, the story would be a very long one."

Now, as to the charge of immodesty and conceit which has been urged against Elihu, we may say, that when we make due allowance for oriental phraseology, and then call to mind some of the "interpretations of Providence" which we frequently hear from our pulpits, and read in our religious newspapers, we are not sure that Elihu was not at least as modest as are the majority of the speakers and writers who, in our day, have ventured to treat of the subject which Elihu was discussing.

J. C. Hiden.

Wilmington, N. C.

From the Raleigh Daily News.

Col. James R. Love, of Jackson, Senator 42nd District—Old Documents—Military Record of North Carolina Troops.

We have been permitted by the gentleman whose name heads this article, and who so ably and efficiently represents the 42nd District in the General Assembly, to copy from originals in his possession the following congratulatory military communications for publication as illustrative of the high estimation in which North Carolina troops were held by Generals in the Confederate States Army during the late war between the States. It will be observed that these communications were written by commanders and generals from three different States, not of North Carolina, but of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, entirely disinterested so far as locality is concerned, rendering due honor and praise to the gallantry and efficiency of the "Tar-Heels," as soldiers in the Confederate States Army.

Zollicoffer, Tennessee,
14th October, 1863.

Col. James R. Love, Commanding Thomas' Legion:

Colonel—I am directed by the Brigadier-General commanding to say that it affords him infinite pleasure to express through you, to your command, his unqualified approbation of their gallant conduct in the charge upon the enemy on the morning of the 11th instant. Such exhibition of valor and soldierly bearing will receive, as it deserves, the everlasting remembrance of a grateful country, and ever be an object of pride to their General.

I am, Colonel, most respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Edward O. Guerrant,
A. A. G.,
On Gen. John S. Williams' staff.

Headquarters 4th Brigade,
Zollicoffer, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1863.

Col. James R. Love, Commanding Thomas' Legion:

The Brigadier-General commanding desires to express through you to your command his high admiration of their valor on the field of battle, and their manly endurance without food or rest of the unprecedented march of sixty miles in less than thirty hours. It affords him great pleasure to thus acknowledge their extraordinary gallantry in the repeated charges made by them upon the enemy on [illegible] of the 11th instant. He hopes they will continue to manifest the same spirit of bravery and endurance of which they have shown themselves so eminently possessed.

For the defense of our homes and firesides your General feels confident it is the stern determination of every soldier to die in the trenches rather than yield to a hated and insolent foe.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
W. B. Reese, A. A. G.,
on Brig.-Gen. A. E. Jackson's Staff.

Headquarters, Wharton's Division,
Camp near New Market Va.,
December 8th, 1864.

Col. James R. Love, Commanding, etc., North Carolina:

Col.:—The Brigadier General commanding directs me to tender you some assurance of his appreciation of the gallant and effective service rendered by your command during its connection with this Division. His personal observation of their efficiency and heroic conduct at Kernstown, Winchester, Leetown, Cedar Creek and many other hard fought fields enables him to speak accurately of the soldierly bearing, heroic fighting and admirable steadiness and coolness, though confronted by a myriad foe, which you and your brave men ever displayed in action. The patience and cheerful endurance of the toilsome march, brief rests and hard fighting, which you and your gallant band ever exhibited has won his hearty commendation and leaves each of your patriotic command a record bright and un sullied.

The gallant conduct of your command rendered your efforts to rejoin your command in North Carolina and East Tennessee abortive, and the constant refusal to your many applications for transfer, is complimentary evidence of the esteem in which you were held, and a grateful acknowledgement of the services you could render.

The General requests that you return to your officers and men his warm commendation for their patriotic conduct while with us, particularly Lieut. Robert T. Conley, whose coolness, steadiness, bravery and judgment upon the skirmish line deserves honorable mention.

While tendering to your command his high appreciations of their past services, it is doubly gratifying to the Brigadier-General to know that they are ready and willing to undergo again the hardships and privations heretofore endured by them, if necessary, for the accomplishment of our independence.

I am, Col.,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
C. A. DeRussy,
A. A. G.,
On Gen. Wharton's Staff.

North Carolinians will ever feel proud of the glorious record of our soldiers made during the late unfortunate war, and those who have old unpublished records of our gallant "Tar-heels" should give the same to the world. The historian, as he gives and assigns to North Carolina soldiers the front picture in the first Bethel battle, and all subsequent battles thereto, will also trace and fix the future historic fact that in the highlands of Western North Carolina, by North Carolina soldiers, was fought the *last battle* east of the Mississippi River for the "lost cause"—the troops being commanded by Col. James R. Love, of Jackson, the Senator from the 42d District.

This battle was fought on the 17th of April, 1865, at Mill Creek, McDowell county, North Carolina, and was a success to the Confederates, delaying General Gilliam in his advance on Asheville, then the headquarters of the Military District of North Carolina and causing him to take a more circuitous route to that place. Col. Love, with his forces, marched to Asheville during the Johnson and Sherman Armistice. On the 5th of May, 1865, at Allman's Mills, in Haywood county, he had another skirmish with the Federals under Col. W. C. Bartlett, of New York, and on the 7th of May, 1865, ascertaining that General Johnson had surrendered, negotiated terms favorable to his own command and the District, which were confirmed by Brigadier Gen. J. G. Martin and Col. W. H. Thomas. This was the last regular surrender East of the Mississippi river. It will be remembered that General Dick Taylor surrendered on the 4th of May, 1865. Thus our gallant "Tar-Heels" in obedience to the commands of their State were among the first and last to do their duty. X

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This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

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July 26 d&w

LOTTERY.

HELP THE POOR AND FATHERLESS!

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Orphan Asylum.

$17,500

IN GIFTS

To be Distributed Among the Ticket-Holders.

A GIFT CONCERT

will be held in

WILSON, N. C.

On Wednesday, the 10th February, 1875;

For the Exclusive benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford.

Tickets Only Two Dollars.

Number of Tickets only 15,000.

2,169 Gifts to be Given Away, Making over One Gift to Every Seven Tickets.

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One lot in the town of Wilson, N. C., containing 1½ acres, with large and convenient dwelling, having 10 rooms, and all necessary and convenient outhouses, situated on Barnes street, valued at ... $7,000
One elegant 2 story Residence in Wilson, corner of Pine and Green streets, with 1½ acres, and containing 8 rooms, located in the most eligible part of the town, valued at ... 4,500
One ¼ acre Lot, situated on the corner of Vance and Spring streets, with neat residence and out-houses, valued at ... 1,500

CASH GIFTS.

1 Cash Prize			$1,000
1 "			500
1 "			250
4 "	$100 each		400
5 "	50 "		250
20 "	20 "		400
30 "	10 "		300
100 "	5 "		500
500 "	2 "		1,000
1,500 "	1 "		1,500

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One Fine Top Buggy ... $250
One Fine Buggy ... 150
One Fine Gold Watch ... 125
One Fine Ladies Watch ... 75

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While this enterprise is not conducted under the direct auspices of any Lodge, yet its object is to aid that noble institution, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was established by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the management is entirely in the hands of members of the Order.

The object is exclusively for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any extended appeal to the people of North Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. The low price of the tickets places it in the power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time the chances of being reimbursed are unusually favorable.

It is confidently believed that the enterprise will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No ticket sold will be entitled to a chance for the Gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after the Concert.

Any person holding a ticket entitled to a Gift who desires the Asylum to have the benefit of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such endorsement on the back of the ticket, and the same shall be appropriated as directed.

☞ Money for tickets must be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Express, directed to

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nov 3 262-d&wlm

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Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

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It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

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This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

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may 17 113-d&w10m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Rhoda Nance,
against
Edward Nance.
Petition for Divorce.

To Edward Nance:—You are commanded to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Whiteville, on the fourth Monday after the second Monday in February, 1875, to answer the complaint of said plaintiff. If you shall fail to appear at that time, the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand, and the seal of said Court, this the 10th day of December, 1874.

W. M. BALDWIN, C. S. C.

F. George, Plaintiff's Attorney.
dec 17 51-w6w

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE MARK.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W LEA et. al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretence that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a "trade mark."

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The concluding words of the Judges' decision are

"the order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire sauce' on the bills, labels and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

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Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & Perrins.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

june 19

First Grand Gift Concert.

Montpelier Female Humane Association,

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NOVEMBER 23, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS

1 Grand Cash Gift			$100,000
1 Grand Cash Gift			50,000
1 Grand Cash Gift			25,000
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000	each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts,	5,000	each	75,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000	each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts,	500	each	50,000
1,000 Cash Gifts,	100	each	100,000
1,000 Cash Gifts,	50	each	50,000
20,000 Cash Gifts,	20	each	400,000

21,178 Cash Gifts amounting to $1,000,000 000

NUMBER OF TICKETS 100,000.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets ... $20 00
Halves ... 10 00
Quarters ... 5 00
Eighths or each Coupon ... 2 50
5½ Tickets for ... 100 00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., propose by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 3, 1874.
It affords me pleasure to say that I am well acquainted with a large majority of the officers of the Montpelier Female Humane Association, who reside in the vicinity of my home, and I attest their intelligence and their worth, and high reputation as gentlemen, as well as the public confidence, influence and substantial means thereby represented among them.
JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 8, 1874.
I commend them as gentlemen of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public.
R. W. HUGHES, U. S. Judge Eastern District of Virginia.

Further references by permission: His Ex. c. Gilbert C. Walker, ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Robert E. Withers, Lieut Gov. of Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

Remittances for tickets may be made by express prepaid, postoffice money order on Washington, D. C., or by registered letter.

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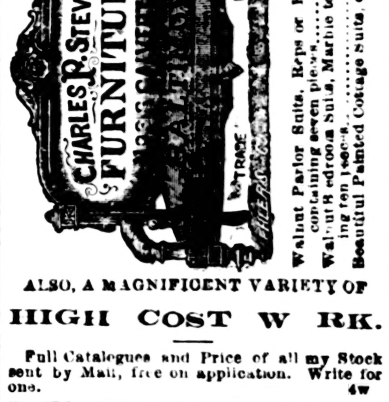

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The Carolina Household Magazine

will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted book paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that, once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. Its "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will prove an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of

EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

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(WEEKLY)

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Blood and Liver Syrup

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An Impure Condition of the Blood,

and this may, or may not be SCROFULA; but in either case the disease is nothing more than an INSIDIOUS POISON that

BURNS LIKE A TERRIBLE FIRE,

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In this condition of things something is needed AT ONCE, to CLEANSE THE BLOOD; and

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP

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IMPROVED DOUBLE

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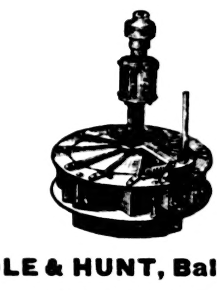

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Apples, Fire Crackers and Powder.

50 BBLS. APPLES,
100 Boxes Fire Crackers,
300 Kegs Sporting and Blasting Powder.

For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
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CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

Improve your sight.

THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are guaranteed superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivaled, the [illegible] prismatic Pebbles rendered them especially [*Trade Mark*] desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents.

J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Optician, sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

☞ None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP, New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.
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A FORTUNE FOR $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to One of every 11 Consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for One Dollar.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1 each, numbering from 1 to 500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION

Will give a Grand Concert

THURSDAY, December 31st, 1874,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

DEPOSITORY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift			$50,000
1 " " "			25,000
1 " " "			15,000
1 " " "			10,000
1 " " "			5,000
1 " " "			2,500
1 " " "			1,500
10 " " "	$500	each	5,000
20 " " "	250	"	5,000
30 " " "	150	"	4,500
50 " " "	100	"	5,000
100 " " "	50	"	5,000
100 " " "	25	"	2,500
200 " " "	20	"	4,000
500 " " "	10	"	5,000
1,000 " " "	5	"	5,000
1,500 " " "	2½	"	3,750
46,250 " " "	1	"	46,250

49,757 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to $200,000
22 Prizes in Real Estate, amounting to 50,000

49,779 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

REFERENCES:

Knowing that the management of this Association will be conducted as represented, we cheerfully recommend the same to the public: James Leonard, John Holloway, John B. McDougall, W. H. Winn, H. Tone, J. M. Cook, Aldermen, City of Denison, Texas.

Judge Wm D Kirk,
J. Nevins, City Treasurer
W. D. Dees, Lone Star Mills.
Weekly Times, Denison.
E. F. Fuller, Alamo Hotel.
M. Goldsoll & Co, Merchants.
Wm Hughes, Real Estate Broker,
First National Bank, Denison.
Col Frank Schader, ex-Mayor.
Daily and Weekly News, Denison.
Samuel A Cook, Real Estate Broker.
Col T H Warren, Real Estate Broker.
Chas E Maurice, U S Commissioner.
Col Samuel Brooks, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph Perry, Attorney M K & T R R.
J W Jennings, ex-Postmaster U Senate.
Col L W Shepherd, Alamo Hotel, Denison.
Gen G A Buel, U S Army, Ft Griffith, T. F.
Merchants and Planters' Bank, Denison.
S E Gaddy, Division Superintendent M. and T R R.
Col E J Strange, Q M U S Army, Denison, Texas.
Goode Stinnett & Co, cotton brokers, Denison.
E D Chadick, Manager Cotton Compress Co, Denison.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission Allowed.

HOW TO REMIT TO US.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y,
DENISON, TEXAS.

C. R. JONES, National Hotel,
Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

oct 9 241-1taw td.

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Stock Scales, Coal Scales, Hay Scales, Dairy Scales, Counter Scales, &c., &c. Also

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ALARM CASH DRAWER.

EVERY Merchant SHOULD Use Them.

EVERY DRAWER WARRANTED.

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FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
2 MILK ST., BOSTON.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.
aug 25 [illegible]

Pure Baker Whiskey,

1854.

HENNESSEY BRANDY, Holland Gin,

Old Port and Sherry Wines,

North Carolina Corn Whiskey,

Claret, London Stout and Ale.

MALTHOPTONIC, and a full line of Groceries.

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